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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Slums' Ban Hinges On Lower Rents

Housing Officials Report Urgent Need of Rooms at $5 a Month

Stress Play Spaces

Recreational Group Seeks Acre of Park Land for Every 100 Residents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—The secret is out! "Low-cost" housing projects in the past haven't always been as low in cost as they should be to compete with the slums they're meant to displace.

The National Association of Housing Officials here says, though, that since governmental agencies went at the problem in earnest—private agencies having failed to find enough reason (i. e. profit) in such ventures—they've learned much, and likely will profit from their experiences.

Slum dwellings, despite their disadvantages, are often consolingly cheap. And when the Government comes in, tears down people's homes, and puts up others, nice and clean and comfortable, but renting for more than they can afford to pay, the slum dwellers complain, some look elsewhere for really low-cost houses, perhaps in some other slum district.

While $10 a room is about the standard rental for these projects, there is now an urgent demand for $5-a-room buildings—if the families now living in the 11,000,000 substandard homes in the country are to be decently sheltered.

All that needs to be done, say housing officials, is to arrange for low or nominal interest rates, amortization over periods of not less than 45 years, and capital grants if needed. Closer attention to economies through quantity buying and the choice of low-cost lands, also will help, they point out.

Federal agencies have offered most of these advantages now, and things are likely to go ahead smartly, housing men here agree.

* * *

Efficient Facilities

And while planning these slum clearance projects and other such things why can't they plan neighborhoods more efficiently, the Metropolitan Housing Council here asks. Shortsighted designing, or just no designing at all, they say, means waste of money and space and the depriving, for example, of recreational facilities for children.

The council suggests, for one thing, that redesigning of neighborhoods, and incorporation of thoughtout neighborhood plans in new building projects, would leave unused street space for needed playgrounds.

Builders and city planners ought to study vacant lands on the outskirts of municipalities now, the council urges. Future economy and efficiency could then be better assured, they say.

* * *

Recreational Facilities

Cities are fast learning they must provide something more than streets, sewers, firemen, policemen. Recreational facilities are as much a part of the municipal function, says Weaver W. Panghorn, National Recreation Association staff member, as these other activities. And this "infant function," he says in Public Management, organ of the International City Managers' Association, is bound to grow. Municipalities are beginning to realize their direct responsibility.

The late depression helped to crystallize the issue. The public couldn't patronize expensive country clubs and athletic organizations. They turned to publicly-operated facilities, and these facilities of necessity expanded.

But much more must be done to satisfy this legitimate and healthy urge. Tennis, swimming, boating, golf, camping, gardening, music, automobile riding, the theater, and ice skating are the things most in demand, according to a survey conducted by the recreation association.

An acre of parks to every hundred of population, is the standard aimed for.

* * *

Automobile Taxes

District of Columbia residents may not be able to vote but they can drive automobiles a lot more cheaply than the rest of us. Not because they have any inherent qualities of economy or efficiency, but because motor vehicle taxes there are comparatively lower.

In contrast Florida may have its year-round sunshine, but its people have to dig a lot deeper to pay for their automobile taxes.

The average paid last year in the District of Columbia, says the American Petroleum Institute, was slightly

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GOP Sweep in Rhode Island Hailed as New Deal Rebuke; Washington Opinion Divided

Risk's Margin Is 13,000 for Congress—Newport Goes Republican

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7 (AP)—Rhode Island today had a Republican Representative in its First Congressional District as a result of what party leaders interpreted as a sweeping repudiation of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

In a district which, in 1932, gave the Democratic candidate, Francis B. Condon, a majority of more than 21,000, the voters, at a special election yesterday, chose Charles F. Risk of Saylesville, Republican, by a lead of nearly 13,000 over his Democratic opponent, State Treasurer Antonio Prince of Woonsocket.

The complete vote in the district was: Risk, 48,023; Prince, 35,054. Isaac Moses, a third candidate, running as the "Good Government" nominee, received 624 votes.

The election was necessitated to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Condon to the State Supreme Court.

Republican Party leaders hailed the result as a repudiation of the Roosevelt Administration and a portent of what is to follow throughout the nation next year. Democratic leaders in Rhode Island were slow to comment, although those in national councils discounted its significance outside of Rhode Island.

Over New Deal

The New Deal, however, was the issue on which the campaign was fought. Mr. Prince sought support as an Administration candidate and characterized Mr. Risk as a "conservative and reactionary" who would

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Return to Regularity After Abnormal Time, Washington Feels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — Rhode Island's first gun in the great 1936 campaign has rocked the capital's political circles. Republicans are jubilant beyond their hopes; Democrats seek explanations.

The most direct explanation came from Senator Peter Goelet Gerry (D) from Rhode Island himself, who has been a somewhat reserved supporter of President Roosevelt.

"I believe this evidences a distinct trend against some of the Roosevelt policies," said Senator Gerry, "especially the processing tax which has closed textile mills in that section. The "death sentence" clause and the very drastic tax bill, which undoubtedly had a bad effect on industry, probably entered into it. It was not a protest against the local organization."

Beginning of End

Other Republicans hailed the victory of Representative-Elect Charles F. Risk as "the beginning of the end," in House Leader Bertrand H. Snell's words. Just as vehemently denying its national significance was Representative Eugene B. Crowe, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, who said: "I do not think there is any national political significance in it. It was just one of those quirks, where a district reverts to its former party. The Southern, Central and Western States will be solidly behind Roosevelt in 1936."

The outspoken Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas said

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, Aug. 7

Italo-Ethiopia—240,000 Italians Through Suez

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mussolini will fly to Eritrea for the opening days of any hostilities that might ensue with Ethiopia, it is reliably learned here.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Baldwin went on vacation today, apparently planning to let France take the lead in Ethiopian negotiations at Paris next week. Ramsay MacDonald became Acting Prime Minister.

Addis Ababa—Special measures to protect foreigners in Ethiopia were today promised by Emperor Haile Selassie, according to the Associated Press. All will be safe, he said.

Port Said, Egypt (AP)—Approximately 240,000 Italian troops and laborers have passed through the Suez Canal in the last six months, en route to East Africa, official figures disclosed today.

In a single day, recently, nine Italian transports with troops, airplanes, tanks and munitions made the passage.

Italians cut African flight time: Page 1.

A. F. of L.—Favors Efforts to Avert War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will ask President Roosevelt to redouble his efforts to avert an Italo-Ethiopian war. President William Green of the federation yesterday announced he would take this plea to the White House in person, claiming to represent the workers of the United States.

Embargo—Discretionary Bill Drafted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A neutrality bill, the sharp edge of which is not dulled by an adroit compromise, has been drafted for possible action at the present session of Congress. It authorizes the President place an embargo on loans and arms shipments to either one or both sides of a conflict. The embargo, however, must be submitted to Congress for ratification. The drafted bill also takes steps to avoid embroilment of American citizens and shipping in a foreign conflict.

Ingenuity contrives a highly promising bill: Page 1.

India—Linlithgow Appointed Viceroy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Marquis of Linlithgow—able leader in the forging of India's new Constitution—was yesterday appointed to the critical post of Viceroy of India to inaugurate the new regime. Marked approval greeted the appointment from friends and opponents of the India Bill alike.

From 1926 to 1928, Lord Linlithgow headed the commission investigating India's peasantry. He has been a champion of the reforms from the beginning.

New Viceroy knows his India: Page 5.

Post—Takes Rogers on Alaskan Flight

SEATTLE, Wash., (AP)—Wiley Post and Will Rogers, airplane cronies, hopped at 9:15 a. m. Pacific standard time today, presumably for Juneau, Alaska.

Mrs. Post made a last-minute decision not to fly with them. She said the trip "may be too strenuous." She will join her husband by boat.

Ahead of Post and his passenger, along the northern British Columbia coast and over southeastern Alaska, was rainy weather, the weather observer at the Boeing Field here said.

Siamese Plot—Army Insurrection Reported

BANGKOK, Siam (AP)—A far-reaching insurrectionary plot aimed at the overthrow of the Government was reported uncovered today among Siam's defense forces. A number of noncommissioned officers, who allegedly planned to arrest and slay their superiors, assume command of the army forces and seize the administration, were reported arrested.

Prompt action by the Government apparently frustrated the scheme. It was not considered likely that the situation would become critical, although military forces were patrolling the streets of the capital. A special court was established to try the revolutionaries.

Meanwhile, the Siamese Government approved the appointment of Frederic R. Dolbeare, former United States diplomat, as its adviser on foreign affairs. Mr. Dolbeare is to leave San Francisco Friday to come here.

Soviets—Red Fleet Drives Off Hypothetical Enemy

KHABAROVSK, U. S. S. R. (AP)—The Soviet Amur River fleet reported today that it had "destroyed" a hypothetical enemy in maneuvers along the border of the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo.

The commanding officers of the Russian Army in the Far East witnessed the maneuvers.

Recently an alleged incursion of Manchoukuan gunboats into the Soviet branches of the Amur River near Khabarovsk led to a diplomatic protest to Tokyo. The current publicized maneuvers served to offset the Japanese show of force at that time.

Laval Economies—Armed Forces Check Riots

BREST, France—After a day of rioting in protest against government pay cuts, employees of the naval arsenal went back to work today,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Curley Vetoes Bill to Reallot Boston Wards

Dashes Hopes of G. O. P. to Have Legislature Act on Question

Boston Today—*also sees* stubborn fire burn in Naval Cruiser—Lynn form lines to regain shoe leadership—Strike clouds blown out of sky—El removal idea totter before legislative desire to adjourn—Diesel motored unit go into B. & M. service.

***Governor*—Rejects Boston Reapportionment**

In all the recent Curley domination of the Legislature there has been one crumb of consolation for Boston Republicans. They rejoiced that at least they had pushed the bill through which provided a legislative commission for reapportioning Boston wards. Today, even this shred of satisfaction was denied them: Governor Curley vetoed the bill.

He said the job should be undertaken by the Boston City Council (dominated by Democrats); not by the Legislature.

Before the Joint Rules Committee recently both sides agreed that something should be done toward equalizing Boston's wards. There is Ward 21, for instance, which has 15,000 residents and only one representative. Then there is Ward 8 which has 10,000 residents and two representatives. Boston now has 22 wards. It is the opinion of many it should be twice that number.

Republicans waged a strenuous fight to have the Legislature appoint a special commission because the Board of Apportionment, which might normally do the job, is preponderantly Democratic. The City Council, logical body to order the change, has, it was pointed out, procrastinated in carrying out its prerogatives.

That Republican legislative forces largely crumpled by last week's steamrolling tactics of Governor Curley, will attempt to override today's veto, appeared doubtful to State House observers today.

***Cruiser*—Fire Quenched After Five Hours' Work**

Black smoke poured from the funnels of the newly-built U.S.S. Cruiser, Quincy, last night, docked at the Fore River shipyards, smoke too black to be caused by normal conditions. The word "fire" spread swiftly through the yards. A call was put in for the Quincy firefighters and by 5:15, five hours after the blaze was discovered in the engine room, the fire was out. Damage was done chiefly to cables carrying power. Investigations are now under way to determine the cause and damages.

***Shoe Pact*—Lynn Strives To Regain Leadership**

With the solving of labor troubles, and the appointment of a municipal committee of labor and industrial leaders, Lynn today purposefully set forth to regain its title of "Shoe City of the World"—a title which competing towns have taken from it.

Once Lynn's shoe factories hummed day and night, their products were traded to Congo chiefs for ivory, to mandarins for gold. Lynn's leather heels clicked in competition with wooden ones over Dutch cobblestones, vied with sandals on Sahara sands.

That was when clipper ships streaked across the seas and Yankeemen dominated in trade. It continued when machines boosted production up in the thousands of pairs daily; it continued, in fact, almost until present economic stringencies set in.

And then other cities outrivaled Lynn. Cheaper labor in the South, labor troubles at home, perhaps lack of initiative—all these things contributed to Lynn's lack of prestige.

But today a new era was heralded by Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn. He announced the forthcoming appointment of a Committee for the Advancement of the Interests of Lynn. This committee will be composed, the Mayor said, of a representative of labor and of the manufacturers and of a paid arbiter. This latter member will be appointed by the Mayor and paid by the city. The others will be chosen by the shoemakers and the unions.

Both sides have agreed to let this committee settle differences. One of their first jobs will be the drawing up of a security pact. This will outline definite compromises on both sides, allowing labor to feel protection in its work, while manufacturers, for the first time in recent years, can go ahead and book advance orders secure in the knowledge of definitely stated wages for some time in the future. This will allow them to price their products for delivery six months or even a year ahead.

***Textiles*—Strikers Due To Return to Looms**

Gates of the Tiffany Woolen Mills of Dudley, Mass., were slated to swing wide this afternoon before the approach of 300 strikers

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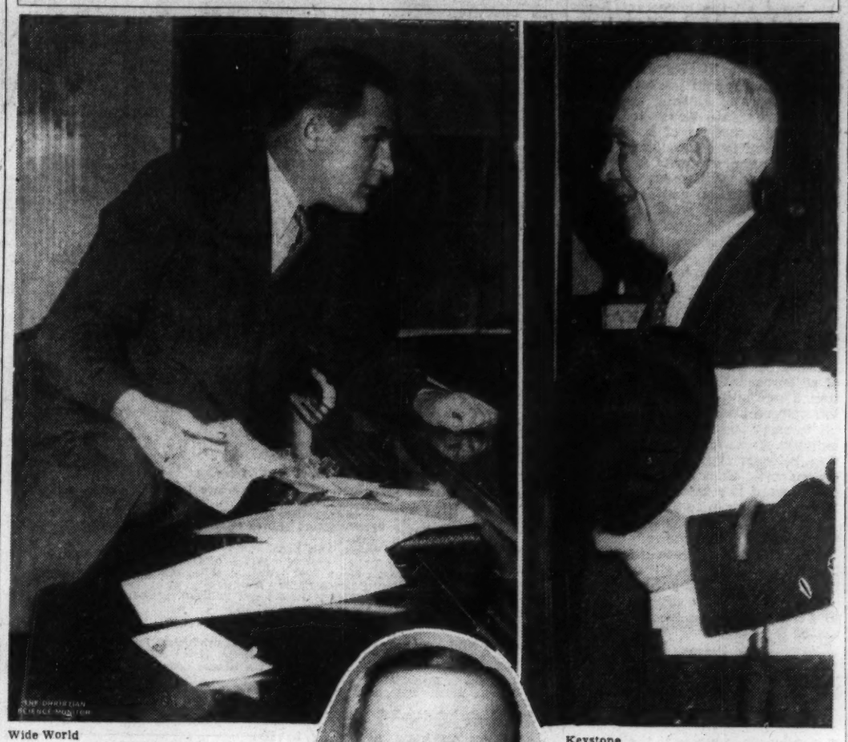
Search for Warless Neutrality



Wide World
Gerald P. Nye
North Dakota Senator Helps in Drafting Compromise

© Harris & Ewing
Bennett Champ Clark
Missouri Senator Engaged in Finding Peace Solution

Keystone
Norman H. Davis
"Ambassador-at-Large" of Roosevelt Administration

Mussolini Plans Flight to Africa When War Begins

Air Official Makes Eritrea Trip in 11 Hours 45 Minutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Definite information that Premier Benito Mussolini intends to fly to Eritrea—and remain there for the opening days of the campaign, should hostilities eventuate from the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, has been received here from absolutely reliable sources.

Earlier reports that he would go there merely to make fiery speeches to troops are discounted since he has already made such speeches to embarking soldiers in Italy. Deeper significance attaches to the projected flight and its association with earlier stages of the campaign in the event of failure of the peace negotiations. Adowa is only 20 miles across the frontier and the defeat of Italian forces there in 1896 has long rankled in Signor Mussolini's thoughts.

General Valle, Italian Under Secretary for Air, has just returned from Eritrea, having covered the distance by plane within a day, his net flying time from Massawah to Rome being 11 hours 45 minutes,

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Knox Advocates Return to Basic Ideals by the U. S.

Attainment of social and economic reforms through a return to competitive industrial practices, rather than through "present" socialistic and extermist methods, was urged by Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, addressing the Boston Rotary Club today.

He listed a revival of antimonopoly laws and their vigorous enforcement and a safeguard method whereby employees might thriftily buy the stock interests in the mills they worked in as ways of rehabilitating America without destroying the initiative and competitive spirit

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Got $100,000, Hurley Tells Lobby Inquiry

Former War Secretary in Spotlight as Search for Hopson Goes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The Capitol's utility lobby melodrama played on today before an enthralled public.

Howard C. Hopson, dominant influence in the Associated Gas & Electric System, cast by liberal utility bill sponsors in the role of villain, continued to lurk somewhere behind the scenes. His baggage is in the hands of lobby investigators, but his person is still the object of a three-cornered search.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War in the Hoover cabinet, rose in flushed and vehement indignation before the Senate Lobby Committee, charging it with political partisanship because it insisted he tell the amount he had been paid by A. G. E. in its efforts to defeat the utility bill. But the committee insisted he resume his seat—which he did amid continued verbal salvos—and informed him that all attorneys who worked for any utility company during the fight over the bill had been asked for the same information.

Under lengthy questioning and amidst repeated explosions, Mr. Hurley finally testified to a total payment to his law firm by A. G. E. of $100,000 during 1933, 1934, and 1935. Of this $25,000 was directly for service in connection with the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

Tumulty Takes Stand

To back up the committee disclaimer or partizanship, Joseph P. Tumulty, famous private secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, was next called to the stand. With a disarming glow of frankness on his ruddy face, and a leg hooked informally over the arm of the witness chair, Mr. Tumulty told quietly and briefly of the receipt of a total of $33,500 for his services in regard to the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. The fees came from four different utilities—the American Water Works, Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, Public Service of New Jersey and Cities Service.

Out of the total he said he paid $5000 to former Senator George H. Moses (R) of New Hampshire, and $2500 to Judge Timothy T. Ansbury, Washington attorney. He added that he also intended to pay $2500 to John Walsh, brother of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. He said these three men all advised and consulted with him constantly during the time the bill was under consideration in House and Senate.

Meanwhile the Wheeler-Rayburn

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Tokyo Divine Right Decree Seen as Move to Aid Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 7—Restatement of the Japanese Emperor's divine origin in a government pronouncement is merely the commencement of a widespread campaign for "elucidating to the public the subject of national policy, which excludes theories interpreting the Emperor's position as a state organ."

The pronouncement opens with an affirmation of the Japanese Emperor's "divine right" as a lineal descendant of the first Emperor, traditionally a grandson of the Sun Goddess, from whom he derived his sovereignty over Japan when he was sent to earth.

At that time the goddess is said to have given him a divine command "elucidating" national policy and providing for the rule of Japan by "an unbroken line of Emperors for ages eternal."

Divine Right Affirmed

Coming down to modern times, the statement points out that the Emperor Meiji, when Japan's Constitution was being formulated in 1888, issued an imperial edict reserving the divine right as follows:

"The rights of sovereignty of state we have inherited from our ancestors and we shall bequeath them to our descendants."

Article I of the Constitution also affirms this power.

"Thus," the pronouncement continues, "it is clear that sovereignty absolutely lies in the Emperor. If there are theories which state that the sovereignty does not belong to the Emperor and that the Emperor is to be regarded as an organ for the purpose of exercising his power, they are absolutely against the basic principle of the national structure."

The statement ends with regrets that the question of the Emperor's position has become a subject of academic argument, and urges national co-operation in clarifying the true character of the national structure.

So opens the drive, motivated by the military, to re-emphasize divine right as an integral part of army control over national policy.

The drive includes the special impression of Japanese diplomatic officials abroad with a strong notion of the unique characteristic of Japan's national policy, lectures for Foreign Office officials, special lectures in all schools, and public distribution of special pamphlets. This campaign does not indicate that the theory advanced 30 years ago by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, Japan's foremost constitutional lawyer, has any great extent of popular influence. Rather, it is public indifference on national policy matters which the military is anxious to overcome.

No Liberal Trends

Dr. Minobe's theory of the Emperor as an organ of the state has recently been the subject of an intense political conflict in the Parliament and Cabinet. This conflict arose over the question of powers to be exer-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Pay-as-You-Park Pays Oklahoma City $745 in 12 Days and Public Likes It

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 7 (AP)—The new-fangled parking meter, on trial here this month for the first time in America, has been given a great big hand—full of nickels. The public on wheels is paying and paying and as indicated by random comment today is, for the most part, liking it.

In 12 days 200 of the little gadgets set on iron posts at 20-foot intervals along the downtown curbing have taken in $745.09. It takes nickels to keep the police off, but people sometimes put pennies in—and the meters take them.

"The general public is accepting the meters," said Orval Mosier, city manager. "They're getting more support daily from the merchants and from the citizenship as a whole."

Reasons for support, as given by Mr. Mosier, are that the system provides parking space for shoppers, makes the traffic more "fluid," and does away with the "shoving and pushing" entailed by getting into or out of regular free parking space.

Opposition persists, nevertheless. The City Council has received a petition asking that the meters be submitted to a vote. Opponents, contending streets should not be used for raising revenue, are seeking a state supreme court decision.

The meters were invented by Carl Magee, Oklahoma City editor and lawyer.

When a nickel is deposited, a green flag raises within the glassed-in meter. An indicator moves across a graduated scale as the time elapses, and at the end of the nickel's worth of time the flag drops, signaling policemen to "tag" the car. The time allowed is 15 minutes, 30, or an hour, depending on the zone.

U. S. Drafts Policy For Neutrality

Power Given President to Put Embargo on One or All Belligerents

Congress Could Veto Executive's Action

Measure Omits Compulsion in Banning Munitions and American Loans

By **Erwin D. Canham**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—By dint of ingenious drafting, a sweeping and highly promising neutrality bill has finally been produced which meets with the general agreement of President Roosevelt, the State Department, and senatorial leaders, even including those who would write more drastic legislation.

The measure, covering one of the least known but perhaps by far the most important of the objectives of the present Congress, is now entirely dependent upon the chances of the legislative situation. It will not be pressed in such a way as to delay adjournment, and the surpassing importance of the subject would suggest that mature consideration is desirable, but if the bill can by some fortunate circumstance be pushed through this season, its sponsors will feel they have a valuable anchor to windward in the uncertain months ahead in world policy.

Work of Joint Committee

Norman H. Davis, acting as a personal agent of the President and a liaison officer with the State Department and the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, has been chiefly instrumental in drafting the bill.

A joint subcommittee, composed of Mr. Davis, Judge R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, other departmental representatives, some members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators Bennett Champ Clark and Gerald P. Nye, acting for the Munitions Committee, has finally produced the compromise.

The bill must also pass the House, whose Foreign Affairs Committee, under chairmanship of Representative Sam D. McReynolds, has been in conference with the departmental authorities on the same subject.

The bill avoids the rigidity of the Clark-Nye legislation, already introduced, for mandatory arms embargoes on all belligerents, but at the same time safeguards the right of the Senate to supervise the war-involving activities of the President.

Main Points of Bill

Its main points, not necessarily in the order in which they appear in the bill, follow:

1. Authorization to the President to embargo arms and munitions shipments to any or all belligerents, either one or both sides in a conflict.
2. Any such embargo shall be submitted to Congress, but shall stand unless Congress changes it.
3. Authorization to the President to embargo loans in the same way, with the same reference to Congress.
4. American citizens are forbidden to travel on the vessels of belligerents 90 days after war has been proclaimed in existence by the President.
5. Submarines are forbidden to use American ports.
6. Restrictions are placed upon American ships going out to coal or otherwise fuel belligerent vessels.
7. All commerce is forbidden with any nation flying the American flag on its commerce after the event has been proved and until proof is available that the nation will not repeat the offense.
8. Upon the proclamation of an embargo, munitions are not to be shipped in American bottoms even to nations not under the prohibition of the embargo.

Avoids Mandatory Ban

This draft skirts many of the deadlocks which have hitherto prevented agreement on the subject of neutrality. The Clark-Nye resolutions would have made the arms embargo mandatory on the President, and applied to both sides in the conflict. The State Department felt such an embargo would severely penalize the weaker side, with which the United States might have greatest sympathy.

Further, in all previous embargo attempts, the Senate has insisted that the President should be bound to embargo both sides. It was feared that the power to pick and choose between the sides would mean that the United States would align itself with League of Nations powers against an aggressor, and the Senate did not wish to leave that much power with the Executive.

The State Department, on the other hand, insisted that in many circumstances it would be important American policy to embargo one side and not the other, and in the background there has admittedly been the desire to make good on Mr. Davis's pledge at the Disarmament Conference that the United States would not stand in the way of League action against an aggressor by insisting on trading rights.

The present draft most ingeniously resolves this difficulty by giving the President power to make the embargo, but the Congress power to veto it. The only difficulty

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Boston Day . . . Curley Veto, Cruiser Fire, Lynn Shoes . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

returning to work after a week's idleness.

In the wake of the compromise wage agreement between workers and owners of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, employees of the Tiffany mills appeared more inclined to settle their disputes with capital on the basis that a return to work, would obligate owners of the plant to future arbitration of wage differences. Reopening of the plants this afternoon would take place on the old wage scales, clear indication that labor at the plant is prepared to co-operate with capital.

The mills were originally scheduled to reopen yesterday, but a last-minute conference changed the attitude of labor, only to find the workers more desirous of getting back on the job today with the possibility that wage rises would follow later without incurring immediate loss of incomes to the workers.

An aftermath of the Uxbridge mill strike that ended yesterday was the arrest of two men charged with stoning the homes of workers after they had left for the mills. The two were fined for defacing property.

Subways—Substitution For El Soon, Doubted

Bostonians who would like to have the elevated structure removed and a tunnel substituted, wondered today whether their hopes, or the evident desire of legislators for immediate adjournment will triumph when the choice comes up for decision in committee tomorrow.

While the issue of razing the admittedly unsightly, noisy and traffic hampering overhead structure is of immediate concern to Boston, it is only a minor consideration to the bulk of legislators, most of whom come from outlying sections of the State. They have been in Boston since the first of the year and have already established an all-time record for length of session, and are eager to prorogue and go home.

With the exception of Governor Curley's bond issue for public buildings, which is expected to be passed this week, all the important items have been disposed of, and the legislators have set their thoughts toward adjourning Saturday night. Consideration of the El removal project might keep them in session another two weeks, and growing sentiment around the State House today favored the procedure of having the joint committees hearing the bill tomorrow simply refer it to a recess commission for further investigation.

That such action will meet much Boston opposition was guaranteed today. Mayor Mansfield and Col. Theodore B. Parker, acting local PWA head, both pointed out that the delay would probably mean loss of any chance for federal aid in building the tunnel because PWA grants are approved largely on the basis of the speed with which the project can give jobs.

Other considerations besides that of adjournment enter into the question. There is some division of Boston opinion over the matter of how far to carry the removal and tunnel building. Some only want that portion between Sullivan Square and Haymarket Square torn down; others want it removed all the way from Charlestown to Forest Hills.

Governor Curley has lent his indorsement to the shorter project. This would necessitate the city's borrowing $7,000,000—all the Governor would like to see the city float at this time. The complete project to Forest Hills would cost an estimated $35,000,000.

Superengine—Ordered For B. & M. Fast Runs

Significant of the trend of American railroads to motorize their faster express runs and allow steam locomotives to haul freight, the Boston & Maine Railroad today announced the arrival tomorrow on its lines of the largest powered and first supercharged Diesel-electric locomotive unit ever to be used on any American railroad. After tests the new unit is scheduled to replace steam on certain runs on the New Hampshire division of the road from Boston to Concord, N. H., and White River Junction, Vt., and also Laconia, Plymouth and Woodsville, N. H.

The new $100,000 Diesel locomotive which resembles the head of a streamline train, though in less rakish fashion, is one of two units ordered by the road. The second will be delivered later in the month. The first unit is equipped with a supercharged 12-cylinder V-type Westinghouse Diesel engine delivering more than 800 horsepower. It is directly connected to an electric generator whose power is then delivered through the engineer's controls to electric motors in the trucks. A combination locomtive, railway mail post office and baggage car, the new car is designed to haul four to five regular coaches of the road at speeds up to 70 miles an hour, according to officials.

Supercharging which increases the power of the engine also permits a saving of weight to the road by permitting the use of a smaller and lighter engine.

The second unit, not supercharged, has motive power built by the Ingersoll-Rand Company of St. Louis and is equipped with two engines which together develop 800 horsepower. The two different types of engine power were apparently designed to allow motive power officials of the road to study the two types of propulsion.

Landmark—Car Parking To Replace Old Hotel

Automobilists henceforth will park their cars on the spot where the famous old American House has served its guests for more than 100 years. At 10 o'clock tomorrow night, the ancient hostelry closes its doors for the last time. A Bostonian landmark that dates back to the early eighteenth century and was once the front yard to the home of Gen. Joseph Warren gives way before the march of time and the throb of gasoline motors.

It was just a coffee house back in 1806, a rendezvous for smart travelers who rode up in glittering coaches. By the gay nineties, the American House had become a six-story hotel. The parade of politics is written into its old walls never to be read again—that is, after the building is razed as it will be shortly to be used for a parking space for automobiles. Its passing will be regretfully observed by many who have made it their Boston home for years, chiefly because of its colonial atmosphere and central location.

Miss Earhart Asks Freedom for Air Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Amelia Earhart Putnam appeared before a Senate committee today to protest against a proposal to put aircraft operations under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The foremost woman flier said she favored eventual co-ordination of all transportation under a department of transportations headed by a cabinet officer, but believes air lines should be left to develop without regulation for several more years.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Putnam handed in her resignation as "aeronautical expert" for the Department of Commerce. Employed at a salary of $1 a year, she had earned just 42 cents for her services to date.

Governor Smith Recovering

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont and James F. Dewey of Quechee, Vt., were reported recovering satisfactorily today from injuries received as their car left a highway near here yesterday and crashed into several trees.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Mexican Fiesta....	Baseball game....	Special sports pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	gram .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Studio soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news.....	Patti Chapin.....	gram .....
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler..	News service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club..	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	"Pats" Waller.....	Bob Crosby, songs.	"Minute Men".....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Rakov's Music.....	Features; talk	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00	Dinner Concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports Comment..	CBS soloist; orch.
7:30	Hum and Strum".....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"City Voices".....	Boake Carter, news	Boy from Ireland..
8:00	Wirges' Orchestra;	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Hawaiian music...
8:15	quartet, soloists....	ily," dramatic sk.	Merry-Go-Round..	"Dance Rhythms"
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Guy Robertson;	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch...	soloist; orch.....	tery," sketch.....
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	Charlotte Ensem..
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Jimmie	dramatic sketch..	Heywood Broun...
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	Rhythm Revue....
9:45	Education talk.....	quartet; orch.....	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00	The Venutians; solo-	"Skyscraper"; net-	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers...
10:15	ist; pop. orch.....	work drama.....	comedy sketch...	Velos and Yolanda
10:30	"Stones of History";	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dramatic sketch.	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Sign off .....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch....	Sports; music.....	Hopkins's Orch....	.....
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	Keller's Orch.....	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road" sk..	his orchestra.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:15 WEEI, Salzburg Music Festival—from Austria.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Lewisohn Stadium concert: opera, Prince Igor (Borodin), direction Dr. Alexander Smallens.
8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Melvin Purvis; King Levinsky; Paul Gallico; Gus Van; Tom Howard.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert; Gilbert and Sullivan, Herbert and Strauss program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Rudolph Ganz, pianist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The Scope of the Senate Lobby Investigation," Senator Hugo L. Black, Ala.
12:00 WNAC, Seattle Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego exposition.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"The Curtain Rises," with Ann Norris and Edwin Gordon. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Both Your Houses," by Maxwell Anderson, with Shepperd Strudwick and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"Kind Lady," with Mary Sargent Beach Theater. 8:30.

WESTFORD — Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Divertissements." Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"All Bow Down," with Roland Young. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"The Curtain Rises," with Muriel Kirkland. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," with John Bolea. 11:00 a. m., 1:37, 4:46, 7:43, 10:32. Stage: Royal Swedish Ball Ringers and other vaudeville acts, with Elida Ballet.

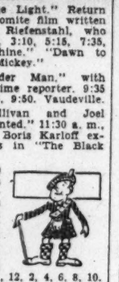
EXETER—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 2, 4:55, 7:50. "Doubting Thomas," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:20, 9:20

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lew Ayres in "Silk Hat Kid." Fenway, 2:26, 5, 7:34, 10:08. Paramount, 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Ida Lupino in "Smart Girl." Tomorrow: "Dante's Inferno."

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Return engagement of the Dolomite film written and directed by Leni Riefenstahl, who also plays the lead. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. "Land of Sunshine." "Dawn to Dawn." "Steamroller Mickey."

ORPHEUM—"The Murder Man," with Spencer Tracy as a crime reporter. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea in "Woman Wanted." 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Boris Karloff exhibits Bluebeard habits in "The Black Room."



KEITH'S — "The 39 Steps." Robert Donat as a Canadian officer visiting England becomes involved with foreign spies, police and other difficulties in London and Scotland. Fine photography and settings, and an unusually good supporting cast. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—More G men in "Men Without Names," with David Holt. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. "Gigolette."

BOSTON—"The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes." 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56. "Manhattan Moon," musical comedy, with Ricardo Cortez.

UPTOWN—"Becky Sharp," 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20. "Stranded."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Ladies Love Danger."

TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Princess Charming," and Claude Rains in "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY — Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Hi Nellie."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Chain Letter Dimes"; Popeye cartoon, "Dizzy Divers"; Polly Moran in "Pretty Polly"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA OPERA GROUP—Orchestra, chorus, soloists, directed by Raffaele Martino. Lecture Hall, Public Library. 7.

NORWOOD CARILLON CONCERT—8:30.

Other Events

HYDE PARK COMMUNITY THEATER—"Moonlight." Presented beside Frog Pond on the Common 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Brighton-Allston Community Theater presents "Love in Livery." ERA Orchestra. Talk by John Crooks on "What the ERA Is Doing." Denison House, 93 Tyler Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON BAND CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Hayward: American Rooms. 11 a. m.

Launching Rhode Island Tercentenary Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7—Rhode Island's state committee for the tercentenary celebration, appointed for next year, held its first meeting yesterday at the Providence Biltmore. Plans for the jubilee will be discussed, and the campaign to raise the $200,000 necessary to finance the celebration will be started.

Speakers on the program include Governor Green, former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, chairman of the committee; George W. Gardiner, Mrs. James C. Carmark and Acting Mayor Daniel E. Geary. The program will be broadcast over station WEAN at 8:30 p. m.

College Accepts 450

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Applications of 450 for admittance to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, have been accepted for the coming year, according to Ben Husbands, assistant registrar.

Roosevelt Faces Defeat in Whole East, Ely Avers

The entire East will be lost to President Roosevelt in 1936 unless he immediately announces that he has abandoned his socialistic reforms, is ready to turn his entire attention toward recovery, and brings into his Cabinet the real Democrats of the nation, Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, said today.

This statement followed the stunning Republican victory in yesterday's congressional election in Rhode Island. The former Governor, one of the most outspoken Democratic opponents of the Roosevelt policies, declared that these policies and the type of advisers with which the President has surrounded himself are entirely responsible for the Rhode Island overturn.

The former Governor even predicted that the South may turn against the President in 1936. He said that below the Mason and Dixon's line the sentiment against the New Deal is even stronger than in the East.

"Driven to the Dogs"

The reforms to which Mr. Ely referred were those directed toward "the annihilation of bankers and utility companies," which, he said, have resulted in investors turning toward horse and dog racing, rather than aiding business by investing their money in stocks and bonds. He added that "the abundant light seems to be horse racing."

In regard to the Rhode Island election Mr. Ely said that there are two fundamental reasons for the astounding Democratic defeat.

"One reason is the disappointment with the New Deal policies," he declared. "They have increased the cost of living without bringing increased earning power. They have not decreased welfare rolls. The processing tax, in particular, put a load directly on the textile industry and indirectly on the consumers.

"To a large percentage of the voters these policies now loom up in all their strange aspects. The voters begin to see that they are not American as we have understood the American Government. They savor of Stalin instead of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Our people cannot reconcile the new ideas of Roosevelt to the old ideas of thrift and prudent management."

The second reason, Mr. Ely said, is entirely political. He pointed out that the Democratic Party in Rhode Island and in the nation is split. He insisted that very few of the leaders of the Democratic Party, who built it up from 1928-1932 and created public confidence in the party, have received any recognition by this Administration.

"The President's advisers," he said, "have not been the men who made his election possible, but have been a small coterie of unknowns, the Tugwells, the Moleys, the Wallaces and the Hopkinses, whose social ideas are not in line with either the historical precedents of our party or the platform on which Mr. Roosevelt was elected."

Branching from the Rhode Island election, Mr. Ely turned to the proposed increased inheritance taxes. He warned that if these taxes are placed upon the books, inheritances will be destroyed and the higher bracket income taxes might just as well be written off. He added that it seems to be against the present social order to save any money or have any insurance policy.

Predicts an About-Face

He also called upon the President to cut down welfare costs. He agreed that this sounded harsh, but added that "if we do not cut down welfare costs, no one will have anything. You can't have a Sunday school picnic forever and keep handing out the ice-cream."

Mr. Ely predicted that the President will shortly announce that he has completed his reform program and tell industry that the track is clear for recovery. The former governor, however, does not believe that the President will drop his present advisers. He added that the President's abandonment of his reform program at this time will not be as effective as if he had done it months ago.

Rhode Island Defeat Held Local Setback

Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor, took directly the opposite stand from Mr. Ely in regard to the Rhode Island election. Although Mr. Buckley has been a critic of the treatment of Massachusetts by the Rhode Island election was not due New Deal, he declared that the defeat of Antonio Prince (D) in the to his support of the New Deal.

"I feel that the fact that Prince had alienated his French-Canadian

Speaker

Col. Frank Knox

support by being one of the group which fought Bishop Hickey some years ago was a strong factor in the success of the Republican candidate.

"I also think that the defeat of Prince reflected the protest of the Democratic voters of Rhode Island against the surrender of the Democratic machine, headed by Governor Green to the utility interests of Rhode Island.

Robart Made Head Of Legion of Valor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge, Mass., was elected National Commander of the Legion of Valor of the United States at the forty-fifth annual convention of the order held here, today.

Mr. Robart, who was nominated yesterday, was the former senior vice-commander of the Legion. He will succeed Herman W. Steinkraus of Bridgeport. Other officers who probably will be chosen include George S. Fairall of Steelton, Penna., as senior vice-commander and the Rev. William A. Patrick, rector of St. Paul's church, Bakersfield, Calif., and former national chaplain of the American Legion, as national chaplain of the Legion of Valor.

Talmadge Defines Roosevelt Support

DAWSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 6 (AP)—In a new blast at the national Administration Gov. Eugene Talmadge said yesterday he would support President Roosevelt for re-election in 1936 if he quit "his course of Communism" and let American industry and agriculture out of the "hospital."

The Georgia Governor, whose recent activities have been interpreted as meaning he might make a bid for the Presidency himself, added that unless the present policies in Washington are changed he will make a "coast to coast" fight to "put Americans there who will stand by the Constitution and by the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy."

It's court week in Dawson City, and Mr. Talmadge spoke here to town and county officials and a group of farmers during the noon recess of the court.

Curley Holds for Going Wage in Works Projects

Governor Curley plans to stage a battle to secure the prevailing wage scale on any project started under the $13,000,000 bond issue.

Although the Governor said that the Federal Government probably will have a great deal to say regarding what wage scale will prevail, he added that he always had been in favor of the prevailing rate of wages and that he intended to fight for it on the public works projects.

Knox Advocates Return to Basic Ideals by the U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

which he said had made America great. To remedy farm ills he favored a greatly expanding use of farm products in industry, now possible through chemical advances, and a new drive for foreign markets.

Shows Original Ideals

Declaring that the framers of the Constitution had desired for Americans there same three ideals of a share in property, an assured income, and security in old age, which modern demagogues harangued about over the radio, he contrasted the methods of securing them through competitive business which the pioneers had outlined with the new theory of what he termed government handouts.

"The Constitution framers wanted to provide for a system whereby the majority might be able to secure all these benefits," he said.

"It is our duty to establish a system whereby everyone will have an opportunity to earn for himself through private initiative, not government gifts, these same three benefits."

Opportunity for Workers

To give the workers in industry this opportunity he advocated the vigorous enforcement of those anti-trust and antimonopoly laws which he said had lately fallen into disuse.

Secondly, he advocated the setting up of a system whereby the worker could buy an interest in whatever business he happened to be engaged in.

Careful laws should be framed, he said, so that workers might not be cheated in this method of buying into the business through the sale to them of watered stock and the like.

For the rehabilitation of the farmer he outlined first a long-term system of reconquering the farm markets of the world.

"In a nation known for its Yankee ingenuity, it seems incredibly hard to believe that no foreign markets can be secured for our agriculture when 1,600,000,000 people of the world live just above the starvation level," he declared.

Secondly, he advocated the increased use of farm products in industry, a process which he said was now well under way under private initiative of such leaders as Henry Ford.

He cited the history of the soy bean, with its manifold industrial uses, and declared that 100,00 acres of these beans had been used this year in industry, and plans were under way to use 12,000,000 acres of them.

The blending of alcohol with gasoline, if alcohol could be produced on a slightly cheaper scale, would use up all America's surplus farm products, he declared. Growth of hemp in the Midwest, use of southern slash pine for paper—all new uses for farm lands, were enumerated by Colonel Knox as ways to utilize the unusual farming abilities of America at a profit.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

reports the Associated Press. Soldiers, sailors and gendarmes lined the streets. One man was reported killed and about 50 wounded in the scuffle of yesterday.

Le Havre: All the crew of the French Line steamship Champlain, except the captain and major officers, paraded and threatened to delay the sailing today. Duffle was removed from the ship in preparation for a strike. The men had received their first pay with 10 per cent deducted according to government plan.

Paris: The French Government remained firm in demanding adherence to all pay cuts, in the public interest.

Sugar—International Agreement Expiring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The international sugar production agreement today went the way of the famous rubber and other raw-material control plans before it—into at least a temporary discard. The Chadbourne Convention, wrought in the midst of glut and distress, will not be renewed when it expires on Sept. 1. The International Sugar Council so ruled today.

The production-control plan had been overwhelmed by a flood of competition from countries which refused to sign the agreement. Those countries rushed into production the moment the parties to the agreement curtailed. The same springing up of new sources of production had sabotaged the Stevenson rubber agreement some years back.

The council will ask Britain to call a world conference of all sugar-producing countries in an effort to plug the leaks in the Chadbourne Convention.

Labor Warned Not to Tamper With Basic Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7—Failure awaits any move to amend the Federal Constitution was the warning given today to 300 "amend-the-Constitution"-minded delegates gathered here at the golden jubilee convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Rather than waste time and energy "attempting the impossible," United States Representative William P. Connery of Lynn declared that stress should be laid upon enactment of legislation to gain labor's ends.

Representative Connery, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and sponsor of many of labor's bills, told the labor conference, which had proposed numerous amendments, that the "nation won't stand for it."

"Everything labor and any other group may desire can be done through the Constitution," he declared, "not around it. It was made clear, many believe in Washington, that the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter NRA case gives Congress the power to legislate the needed aids to the nation's burdened groups." He did not believe the effort to get ratification by 36 States for an amendment would be worth the energy expended.

Cites Supreme Court

In an interview prior to his address, Representative Connery maintained that if a trade or industry were in need of regulation, Congress could enact the necessary regulatory legislation either in inter- or intra-state commerce.

As the basis for his argument, he pointed to the dictum of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case. It declared "if a trade or industry is predominantly interstate in character, and its operations directly, to a sufficient degree, affect interstate commerce, the facts in each case controlling, Congress has the authority to enact appropriate legislation on matters of regulation, including minimum wage, maximum hours of labor, working conditions, trade practices and prices."

The Congressman pointed to the second part of the decision, which, he held, states the same conditions for intrastate commerce.

Frowns on Works Policy

His remarks were greeted with great applause, but it remains to be seen just how much influence his address will have on the delegates who have been adamant the last three days that the Federal Constitution be amended—especially to aid the textile workers.

When questioned on the problems of relief work distribution, Mr. Connery praised Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins for the change in policy from large works programs to the $25,000 projects to give the workers rather than the merchandiser the real benefits. But he said he saw little change in view from the Administration's decision to give 90 per cent of the jobs to relief recipients, and only 10 per cent to laborers who had managed to stay off the relief rolls.

The second speaker of the day, Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America called on labor to redouble its efforts in the fight for ratification of Child Labor amendment.

Move Against Hurley Seen

Following the demand of the president, John F. Gatelee, to "clean the deadwood out of the state Legislature," the Jubilee committee on rules fired the first gun in the 1936 political attack when they reported out a resolution which makes necessary the indorsement of any candidate by the state federation before a "local" can sponsor him for office. This resolution, designed to solidify the labor vote, was accepted by the convention without dissent.

In this move was seen an attempt to defeat Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke in 1936. Senator Hurley received labor's support in the last election, but through his negative votes in the early stages of the fight for the anti-injunction bill alienated many of his mid-state supporters.

Sparks are expected to fly when the committee on rules reports out the resolution demanding immediate ratification of the child labor amendment by the next Legislature.

Robert J. Watt, federation secretary, predicted a "battle royal" over the issue between the bricklayers, who claim they need the help of young men, and the other trade unionists who have fought against child labor perennially.

Constitutional Amendment Sought

Another resolution calls for specific changes in the United States Constitution to enable Congress to enact legislation forbidding "unfair practices in the textile industry."

It is based on the premise that textile workers are underpaid, that the processing tax is unfair, and that hours of labor should be shortened.

From national legislation, the resolutions committee turned back to the problem of campaigning for state highway safety. A resolution was introduced which urges passage of a law to place the responsibility for violation of speed laws on the owners of vehicles rather than on truck drivers themselves.

The federation maintains the truck owners force their drivers to hold to such close schedules that speed laws must be broken to keep the schedules. This is one of the evils of trying to give cheap yet speedy transportation in competition with railroads, leaders point out.

It is expected by the chairman of the committee on rules, E. A. Johnson, chairman of the Boston Building Trades Council, that nearly 100 resolutions will be filed. Already the committee has reported out and the convention adopted more than 20. Most of these deal with clarifying minor union difficulties.

Tomorrow campaigning will be the order of the day for the election of new officers. While at the opening of the convention there was considerable agitation for changes in "high places," this movement has gradually quieted down.

Mr. Gatelee and his bustling secretary and legislative agent, Robert J. Watt seem assured of their jobs for another year. It is customary for a President to remain in office two years. Mr. Gafelee was elected last year and has no opponent this year.

There will be minor changes in the executive council and perhaps one vice-presidency will change hands. Otherwise all the electioneering will hold over until 1936. The election will be held the last thing on Friday before adjournment.

Mooney's Offer to Post $1,000,000 Bail Rejected

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tom Mooney's offer to post $1,000,000 bail for temporary release from San Quentin Prison yesterday joined the famous convict's list of other unsuccessful attempts at freedom.

Half an hour after the application was filed yesterday by Mooney's attorney, George T. Davis, the State Supreme Court denied the request. Mooney, convicted of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing in 1916, had sought temporary release that he might go East to be present when depositions are taken in connection with the hearing of his habeas corpus bid for freedom.

WPA Has Approved 145 Alabama Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Works Progress Administration has approved 145 projects for Alabama, employing 16,256 men at an expenditure of $5,728,418, according to Thad Holt, State administrator.

The 145 projects were among 172 recently approved by President Roosevelt, who declared publicly that Alabama's program was a model for the nation. The 27 others approved have not been certified to Mr. Holt.

Flies Live One Night

Although May flies may live two or three years in the nymph state at the bottom of a pool, their adult life lasts only from evening to dawn,

Movies Come to Grafton and Town Clerk Hires Extras

Eugene O'Neill's play 'Ah Wilderness' will make Massachusetts town that has remained unspoiled since the gay nineties famous—Or perhaps it will be the other way around. Vanguard of movie folk arrive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAFTON, Mass., Aug. 7—Action supplants rumor. In town today is the vanguard of a prominent Hollywood concern which intends to make use of Grafton's Old New England atmosphere for scenes in a new film production based on Eugene O'Neill's play, "Ah Wilderness."

This is one picture everyone in town will want to see despite the fact that six years ago the only motion-picture house in Grafton hung out a sign "Closed on Account of No Business."

Along with the filming of principal exterior scenes here, local talent will be used for all roles but the leads. Two tents have been erected to house equipment temporarily. Initial preparations are being made by W. A. Horning, art director. The main body of actors and directors is expected to arrive Friday.

Grafton Looks Backward

Since movie scouts searching for an unspoiled New England town preserving old traditions discovered Grafton and reported their find to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the most popular book in town has been "Ah Wilderness."

Trunks that have been unopened since the spring of 1910 came from up attic and were thoroughly searched for 1906 garments successful in resisting moth attacks. The story to be filmed concerns the problems of a boy's adolescence and his relations with his father, a small-town newspaper proprietor, gentle, wise and tolerant. Critics have labeled it "a human and moving legend."

Most of the scenes are to be done in west coast studios with Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore in the leading roles.

But it was felt that local town color would lend an air of charm and originality that it would be impossible to imitate with skeleton buildings.

Retains Its Old Look

Grafton has a spick and span white clapboard church, a town green surrounded by granite posts and four-by-four rails, a porticoed brick business block, a pillared bank building, and grand old homes with long sweeps of stately lawn. Best of all, the movie prospectors found no modern street lamps and even the main road through the center has not been paved.

North Grafton is the home town of Clarence Brown, noted Hollywood director who is to have charge of the picture.

Peter B. Fleming, local ERA administrator, is especially glad to see action with regard to the production. ERA appropriations for the town have been cut so badly that last month he was forced to lay off 25 or 30 men.

"It's a blessing to the town to have these movie men come in," he asserted, "and if I have anything to say, the needy find unemployed will get the first jobs available."

Arrangements have already been made through Robert S. Leonard, town clerk, for obtaining 200 local townspeople as extras.

"I could get 5000 as easy as pie," he said today, revealing that his telephone has been jingling steadily with new volunteers ever since the project was rumored.

There are still a number of buggies around town, many of them pushed back in the corners of barns now serving as garages. These are being dusted, repaired, painted and supplied with motive power. There's great demand for a crew of wheelwrights, and two crews of blacksmiths and horseshoers.

Ancient Autos to Chug-Chug

A few autos of ancient vintage will give localities a chance to bring back the linen dusters and sunbonnet veils of chugmobile days when "one lungers" snorted down Main Street.

Somewhere, 100 or more 1906 model shirtwaists with skirts to match were uncovered. High button shoes of the "sensible" type will give local village toes a chance to spread for a while.

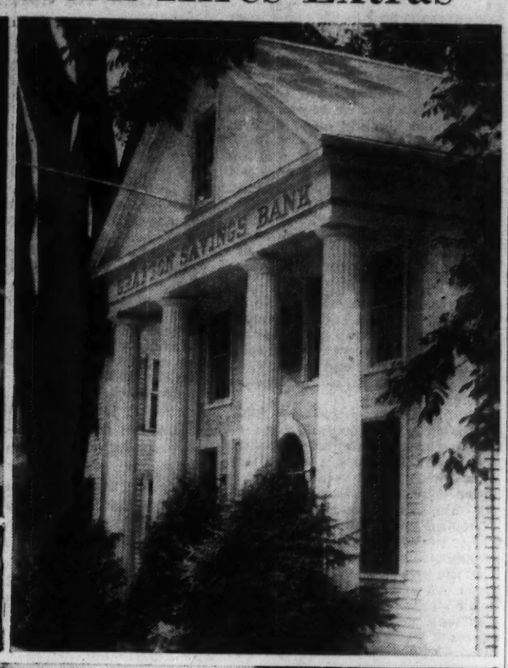
Young swains too, armed with movie aspirations, dug around among Pop's old clothes for the peg-topped, high-watermark trousers, the large Scotch-plaid coat and hefty pea-bouncer he wore when mother was a girl.

Bugle Band Pipes Up

Even the town band, from Piccolo Paul to the chap that bangs on the big bass drum have been practicing these days on such snappy airs as "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie," "Just Break the News to Mother," "Bedella," and "Waiting at the Church."

They had hoped to furnish any music needed for the production, but they will no doubt be disappointed to learn that present plans call for a Worcester band.

During the filming, as much traffic as possible will be re-routed away from Grafton. The rest will have long waits between scenes. Special police will be recruited to keep all modern vehicles at least a quarter of a mile away from Grafton Center. This is one occasion when a horse and buggy will get one further than the latest V8. It will pay to be behind times.



By a Staff Photographer

It Pays to Be Old Fashioned in Grafton, Mass.

Upper Left—They Still Sit on the Fence and Whittle and Swap Yarns. Upper Right—The Bank, Which With the Church, Are Symbols of Integrity in Any New England Village. Lower Left—Wallace Beery, Who Will Play One of the Leading Roles in "Ah Wilderness," With Many of the Scenes Filmed in Grafton. Lower Right—This V-8 of the Nineties Had Its Compensations

What's Going On In the Arts

Sevitzky at Robin Hood Dell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

FABIEN SEVITZKY, conductor of the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston and founder and director of the Philadelphia Chamber String Simfohietta, composed of 18 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, appeared here as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra at two Robin Hood Dell concerts, leading the ensemble the evenings of July 27 and 28. Mr. Sevitzky, who has a large personal following in this city, was received cordially at both concerts, which were attended by large audiences.

For his first program, Mr. Sevitzky selected as the principal number the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky (E minor), which was given an excellent performance. The reading was marked by a somewhat personal approach, but was very effective in its emphasis on the rhythmic and dynamic contrasts of the work, as well as in the accentuation of the varying emotional moods of each movement.

The orchestra responded well to the direction of Mr. Sevitzky, who clearly indicated his sensitive feeling for the content of the symphony. Particularly striking were the interpretations of the first and the final movements. Mr. Sevitzky in the former stressed the somber character of the opening measures, and in the latter brought out the rhythmic values of the music. The beautiful second movement was also finely performed. It may be said that the interpretation was governed by a comprehension of the undoubted programmatic character of the work.

Mr. Sevitzky was warmly applauded after the performance.

Other numbers included the Liszt Piano Concerto in A major, in which the solo part was commendably performed by Florence Frantz of this city, the overture "Roman Carnival" of Berlioz and Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes."

Mr. Sevitzky's second program was of "popular" character. It began with the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," which was given an individual interpretation. This was followed by the Brahms Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6, and the "Rakoczy March" from "The Damnation of Faust" of Berlioz, which were admirably conducted, and well played by the orchestra.

The other orchestral numbers were five excerpts from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" music, these comprising the four movements of the first suite, and "Solvejg's Song" from the second suite; and the "1812" Overture of Tchaikovsky. As on the previous evening Mr. Sevitzky's conductorial abilities won the applause of the audience.

The soloist of the evening was Josephine Lucchese, Philadelphia soprano, who was heard in "Ah! fors' è lui" from Verdi's "La Traviata" with orchestral accompaniment under Mr. Sevitzky's direction, and a group of songs with piano accompaniment by Sylvan Levin.

S. L. L.

Alleged Reynolds To Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—After many recommendations from friends, with and without a proper knowledge of the subject, Mrs. George Anderson of Beaufort Street, Perth, has been persuaded to permit the examination, by the best local authority, of the family heirloom picture which has adorned the walls over her mantle-pieces since she settled in West Australia.

Mrs. Anderson left England for Australia in 1919, and prior to departure received from her mother, as her share of the family estate, an old oil painting which had been handed down through generations, with a condition that the painting should remain the property of each succeeding eldest daughter. Mrs. Anderson has arranged to take her picture back to England for examination and valuation by acknowledged experts. The artist is believed to be Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Perth's authority, the Curator of the Public Art Gallery, has inspected the picture and in an interview has expressed the opinion the discovery is a genuine relic of the first president of the Royal Academy—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The picture itself is characteristic of Reynolds, as it depicts a young woman, of fresh complexion and with brown hair, and of that type reflecting the Venetian influence in Reynold's work, with a baby at her breast and two other children.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; probably occasional showers; moderate to fresh northerly to easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over the north portion, and fresh to strong northeast winds tonight shifting to northwest Thursday over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	66	Minneapolis	70	80
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	80	96
Chicago	72	92	New York	66	76
Denver	68	94	Norfolk	72	84
Helena	58	86	Philadelphia	66	80
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Louis	82	98
Kansas City	78	100	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	68	90
Miami	84	92			

A—8 a. m., Aug. 7.
B—Maximum Aug. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:34 p. m., height, 9.0 feet.
Thursday, 6:05 a. m., height, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

New Hampshire Lists $2,365,435 Projects As Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7—New Hampshire's willingness to help in a building program was manifested today in the filing with Harold F. Lockwood, director of federal works projects for northern New England, of 15 state construction and allocation projects, calling for total expenditures of $2,365,435. A federal grant of 45 per cent, or $1,064,445, of this amount will be requested.

The program calls for an outlay for state buildings, larger than anything ever before contemplated, detailed plans for which will be presented as soon as approved at Washington.

Every project listed has the approval of Gov. H. Styles Bridges and the executive council, and hope has been expressed that early approval may be given by the Federal Government.

First among the projects is the contemplated State House annex, to relieve congestion of many of the departments, estimated cost of which is $393,177. A gymnasium and cage at the University of New Hampshire are expected to cost $642,160, and a new state armory at Manchester, $443,419.

No estimate has been made of the man hours that would be provided by the program.

Repair Fund Sought By New Haven Line

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—State Administrator Matthew A. Daly said yesterday that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. has submitted for consideration as a WPA project an extensive program of repairs and improvements which would necessitate an expenditure of about $3,000,000.

The program, Mr. Daly said during a press conference, would provide 1,800,000 work hours for 2200 men for eight months and would necessitate the re-opening of the railroad shops at New Haven and East Hartford.

The WPA administrator announced the proposal, submitted by Howard S. Palmer, president of the railroad, has been forwarded to Washington to determine whether it could be undertaken as a WPA project. Under the proposal, the railroad would furnish materials, including rails, costing $1,340,000, while the WPA would finance the labor costs.

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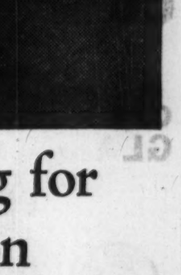

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25,123 miles, 1932 Buick, size 5.50 x 18. Fast city and country driving. A. G. Brown, Attleboro, Mass.

29,140 miles, 1934 Ford V-8, size 5.50x17. Many starts and stops. Mr. A. W. Jones, 134 Summer Street, Boston.

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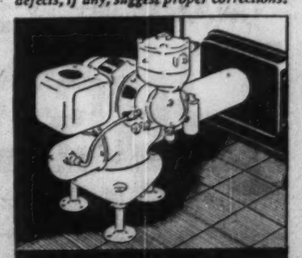

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Farmer's Wife From West Says AAA Tormented Her

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Mrs. George B. Simmons of Marshall, Mo., whose scorching of the Roosevelt Administration at the Springfield (Ill.) "Grass Roots" convention brought her national publicity, is in New York today to add this city the "once over" after addressing the Women's National Republican Club here last night, when she again rapped the New Deal with a vigor which sounded more like the publicity department of the National Republican Committee than the plain unvarnished narrative of a "farmer's wife."

Mrs. Simmons reviewed in detail the mental processes out of which she developed her questioning of the agricultural policies of the Administration that landed her article in the Saturday Evening Post of March 17, last year, when she asked, "Where Do We Go From Here?" She said that for three months questions concerning this agricultural program "tormented" her, for "the things done by this Administration for us farmers never made sense according to any principles of good farm management we have ever known.

Always Made Something

"My husband always managed to make something with his farming until this strange New Deal began to be shuffled out to us," she said. "We knew that there were enough figures to show that not overproduction, but under-consumption, was the trouble; that the chief obstacles to fair returns on our farming business were too-high costs of distribution and that the costs of what we had to buy of industrial products, because industry was trying to maintain by more or less artificial means prices both for labor and its output, were beyond our ability to pay.

"We did not see then, and we do not see now, how two wrongs can make a right or any economic good to come ultimately from trying to put artificial props under agriculture so it will imagine it is up where the artificial props of industry are holding it. Both are bound to topple together if this is continued.

Seems Morally Wrong

"But to tax food and take money from the poor and make people have to go hungrier in order to pay some farmers for loafing and letting their land go idle seems to us morally wrong."

Mrs. Simmons quoted the Bible, Wordsworth and Bulwer-Lytton on moral ethics, and showed that while man's work is from sun to sun, that of a "grass roots" farmer's wife is never done. She was posted up to the minute on newspaper accounts of topical news that ranged all the way from Soviet Russia to the eastern strongholds of the Old Guard.

In the prepared text of her speech, given out in advance by the Women's National Republican Club, Mrs. Simmons discussed the economic effects of the New Deal in a manner worthy of the analytical experts of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Tickled Their Own Vanity

"It seemed to us that these brain-trusters down in Washington cared much more for tickling their own vanity by putting their addle-headed theories over us than they did for being faithful to the kind of labor and thrift that we knew had made our America great in the past," she said.

"We felt that we needed foreign markets and international good will much more than we needed to cut production and make other nations angry because we wouldn't buy from them and they couldn't buy from us.

"And while we were amazed and humble before the phenomenon of a friendly consumer public undertaking to pay those food taxes because they felt we farmers did have a problem, we felt they were being made to see it from the wrong perspective, and we believe today they are, however kindly intentioned, just as devoid of understanding in allowing this farm program with its sinful food taxes to be carried out as are the farmers who signed up to help Washington put it over.

Serfdom for Farmer

"You have only to read the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with all its various sayings to date, and you have only to study the so-called contracts put out for farmers to sign and the amendments to this Agricultural Adjustment Act, to see that they all mean regimentation and serfdom for the farmer and food prices that prohibit you who are town and city buyers from feeding your families for real health.

"We have felt always that the plan back of all that was being done for farmers, and done to them, was, and is, regimentation and the building up of a partisan political machine from Washington down through all agricultural agencies, but it was only as Triple A plans were dished out to us and as we watched other New Deal trickery that we began to believe the tragic fact that there is a satanic design back of all these doings.

"We do not yet know what distorted demoniacal intellect is the motivating force, but we are persuaded it is there.

"We do not know whether the head of this Administration is a part of it, or merely the tool of it, because those back of it have played upon his most apparent lust for power, but, in any case, we know that he solemnly promised to uphold and preserve our Constitution and that he has lashed out in futile fury against it, and even now, according to one of our best-known students of politics and government, is seeming to lay plans to undermine that Constitution and that, therefore, he is not a safe person to have at the head of our nation. . . ."

Mrs. Simmons then turned her guns on Rexford G. Tugwell, to whom she referred as "Comrade" Tugwell.

Why Hatch Prejudices

"Why is class set against class?" she asked. "Why are prejudices hatched out and then brooded and fed . . . ? Why must we farmers watch consumption cut down because prices are too high and those of us who don't believe in bureaucrats down in Washington dictating how we shall manage our farms have to help to pay for their vicious programs and yet watch imports of foods and feed mount to almost incredible figures?

"Why does the President dare to insist upon legislation that is unconstitutional? Why are the New Dealers so complacent and sure? Well, remember you will have a communisitic state when the pieces are fitted together."

Mrs. Simmons declared that President Roosevelt "must not be re-elected," adding that if he was, she could "see no hope for the preservation of our national honor or our present system of government."

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Neutrality Bill Ready for Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

involved would be during congressional recesses. Then, many months might elapse after the declaration of an embargo before the Senate could act. In that period, the issue for peace or war might have been morally or economically staked.

But somewhat of the same risk is run now. By permitting trading with both sides it would be possible, as in 1914, to build up a huge stake with one side, with Congress completely helpless on the sidelines. Whereas in the proposed legislation, an alert President could halt such action.

Some senatorial conferees believe that the provision for reference to Congress will satisfy prior doubts, but whether much opposition will arise depends on views of leaders when the measure reaches the Senate floor.

Swing to Permissiveness

Opinion of those urging stiff neutrality legislation is to some extent swinging around to the view that the laws should be permissive and flexible. A great many hypothetical cases are adduced, of which perhaps the most effective is in the Far East.

Suppose, say State Department experts, Great Britain should find its interests menaced by Japan and should decide to call a halt to the encroachments on China, perhaps with Russia's aid.

Or suppose Great Britain should be engaged in trying to preserve peace or a balance of stability in Europe. Would not American interests be best served by backing Great Britain, particularly in the Far East? Would not, under those circumstances, a mandatory embargo on both sides actually involve the United States in trouble with Great Britain, quite against its will?

To which some observers reply that by supplying Great Britain with munitions in any conflict would quite possibly lead to the 1914-1917 experience all over again. It is agreed, however, that a degree of flexibility would definitely not be amiss, and that to hold supplies from Great Britain might involve the United States in difficulty if conditions of the war were sufficiently acute.

Views of Strict Neutralists

The extreme advocates of the new neutrality, however, wish an absolutely self-contained and insulated policy, and to them any picking and choosing between belligerents is involvement. Other hypothetical cases, such as a conflict between Japan and Brazil, say over the colonization question, are strongly urged by State Department authorities to point out the disadvantages of a rigid embargo to both sides.

Under the proposed legislation, the President would have power to embargo both sides if that were the best American policy, or to embargo only one. In either case, with American munitions debarred from American vessels, the worst issues of the "freedom of the seas" would not arise. The proposed legislation, therefore, does dispose of the most troublesome aspects of the post-war relationship of the United States to world sanctions—if an American President cares to use the proposed authority granted him.

High hopes are held out for this legislation, as the most complete and bomb-proof answer yet advanced to the thorny problem of genuine neutrality and the best barrier along the road to war.

Mussolini Plans Flight to Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

two hours of a halt being made at Cairo on the way. The air bases in Eritrea are in an advanced stage according to General Valle, and full preparations are made for air forces.

Meanwhile the Italian press warns the public to nurture no illusions and while respecting the possibility of settlement via Geneva or secret parleys at the same time to remember that only arms will give the definitive solution to the question.

Jobless Hungarians Ready to Join Italy In African Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarians shouted the war cry "Evviva Italia" at the end of a meeting here of 3500 men and 500 women who want to volunteer for military service in the Italian Army against Ethiopia.

The volunteers are unemployed of all classes of Hungarian society who prefer to face the risk of the battlefield rather than starvation at home. Among the 3500 men there were ex-army officers and 24 trained air pilots.

The Burgomaster here received the delegates of the volunteers and assured them he would ask the Government to find work for them at home. However, if they insisted upon going to Ethiopia he said he would assist them in removing the obstacles to their departure. Some of the volunteers dream of a little Hungarian settlement in East Africa with whitewashed houses. This is the reward they hope to receive from Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy for their services.

Caissons Check Slant In Trinity Church Spire

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Leaning of the tower of Trinity Church at 18 inches to the northeast has been checked.

Hobart B. Upjohn, architect, announced the lean yesterday at the same time that he announced it had been checked.

The tower was built 100 years ago, and was once the tall marvel of lower Manhattan. Wall Street's skyscrapers now overshadow it.

Mr. Upjohn said that three of 17 caissons which are to be sunk 75 feet down to bed rock have checked the tower from further deviation. The three caissons, filled with concrete, have been placed since June 10. The remaining caissons, to complete the work of reinforcement, will be sunk by Oct. 1.

GOP Sweep in Rhode Island Hailed as New Deal Rebuke; Washington Opinion Divided

(Continued from Page 1)

the Rhode Island victory was like the South going Democratic, but added: "The Administration is getting some undeserved unpopularity through Congress remaining here too long. It should go home immediately."

No Surprises

Other elections, primaries, in Virginia, Mississippi, and Kentucky showed no surprises, on the whole, with the "regular" and more-or-less conservative candidates winning out over the "freaks." In Mississippi the anti-Long candidate, Hugh White, a wealthy lumberman, held the lead while two also-ran candidates disputed over which had received the Louisiana Senator's accolade.

These results were taken in Washington to indicate a return to political normalcy. This was the chief conclusion deduced in Rhode Island as well. Though the First District had been Democratic since its establishment in the redistricting of 1930, the State's House representation was solid Republican in the Hoover sweep of 1928. It had had one Democratic representative since 1924, but prior to that date had been solid Republican.

Solid Republican

The conclusion political observers draw, therefore, is that Rhode Island is solid Republican when there is a Republican trend nationally—as in 1928—and elects one Democratic representative when some dissatisfaction with the G. O. P. majority arises, as in 1930 and 1932, as well as in 1924 and 1926.

These indications, therefore, are not conclusive nationally. Objective analysts regard Republican jubilation and Democratic complacency as alike misplaced. The swing from Roosevelt has been noted and accepted in Washington for many months. It had been expected at this point in the presidential term, and is normally reflected from the mid-term elections on. The Democratic landslide last November was the abnormality in American politics, and the Rhode Island victory swings back to regularity.

Democrats Act

Though the situation is normal, still the higher Democratic command is not so unmoved as it would wish observers to believe. Two immediate steps are demanded by leaders:

1. That Congress be adjourned just as rapidly as possible. In this task, despite contradictions, the White House is now co-operating, but President Roosevelt is still insistent on his "must" legislative program.

2. That the President himself travel as widely as is convenient over the country, to show himself to the people and dispel the still widespread charges against his competence.

Only last night an arrival in Washington from a prairie state brought scarcely credible accounts of the "whispering campaign" against the President's competence circulating there.

Spreading

This sort of thing is believed to be going like wildfire, particularly in the more isolated sections of the nation. A good deal of it is spread from Washington, and hints of Mr. Roosevelt's impeachment are assiduously circulated.

If anything can make headway against such tales—and full accounts in Republican newspapers alleging the falsity of such stories have failed to halt them—it is believed that the President's personal travels west will. And after his trip, with Congress a memory, the intention is to give the nation a vast breathing spell. Next year's session will be as brief as possible, and the elections approached as nearly in the mood of "normalcy," quiet, and gradually stabilizing economics as is possible.

Eaton Congratulates Risk

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Republican state chairman Melvin Eaton, in a congratulatory telegram to Charles F. Risk, elected to Congress in Rhode Island yesterday on an anti-New Deal platform, said "Your victory gives further indication of a Republican victory in the nation in 1936."

Britain Is Hailed As Pillar of Peace

The Christian Science Monitor
By a Staff Correspondent of

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Robert Worth Bingham, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, sees Great Britain "solidly at the back of any steps that will avert war," either in Ethiopia or anywhere else. Mr. Bingham, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Henrietta Bingham, arrived in New York in the Majestic, of the Cunard Line, yesterday and will leave here today for Washington for a conference with the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. After a short vacation, he will return to London.

"Relations between Great Britain and the United States are better now than they have been in a long time," Mr. Bingham said.

Beyond this and his view of the British peace policy, the Ambassador was diplomatically non-committal. He refused to talk about the new British naval policy, saying it would be most difficult to outline just now.

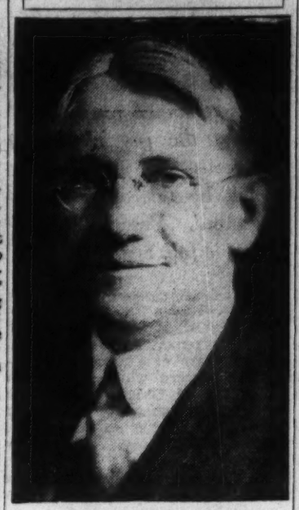
Mr. Bingham voiced regret that the newspapers in England did not print as much news about the United States as the American newspapers did about England.

Mr. Bingham, it will be recalled, is himself a newspaper publisher, being the owner of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times.

Fugitive Slayers Caught

CANON CITY, Colo., Aug. 7 (AP)—A man hunt that kept a posse of 300 searching through sleepless days and nights for two slayers, ended today with two flight-torn men fretting behind the bars of the Colorado State Prison here. The two, Otis and Herbert McDaniel, were quoted by Warden Roy Best as admitting the slaying July 15 of Sheriff W. W. Dunlap of Cortez, as he was taking them from Telluride for arraignment on murder charges.

Conciliator



Manley O. Hudson
Mentioned as Member of Italo-Ethiopian Commission

Hurley Got $100,000 From A. G. E., He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

bill itself—the blushing heroine of the whole drama so far as the Administration and the Congressional Liberals are concerned—continued to languish in conference awaiting the day when the lobby committee exposures will be sufficiently sensational to burst the chains of disagreement between House and Senate and set it free for the denouement of the piece—the moment when the heroine will be joined to the signature of Franklin Roosevelt and the two shall go to the statute books together to live happily ever after—perhaps.

Villain Eludes Posse

The stage was set for Mr. Hurley's testimony today by a veritable night raid on his near-by Virginia estate by officers of the law, committee investigators and the usual battery of reporters and photographers. It was all in keeping with the best melodrama tradition. Instead of the "clop clop" of beating hooves the cavalcade arrived on rubber tires. But the villain had escaped as effectively as though he had been forewarned by the hoof beats—because he wasn't there, and apparently never had been.

The agents of the law and of the majesty of Congress had assumed that because Mr. Hopson was in Washington night before last, and because he had hurriedly departed from his hotel without his baggage just ahead of the investigators, he must be somewhere near by. Once before—in 1933—Mr. Hurley had produced the same elusive witness for a senatorial committee. So they set out for the Hurley estate some 20 miles away, and burst in on the somewhat startled household. An hour or so later Mr. Hurley arrived to find his home overrun by a hunting party distinctly unlike the kind usually invited to share Hurley hospitality in that horse riding section of Virginia. Mr. Hopson was not there.

Hence Mr. Hurley had a double reason for double-breasted sternness and resentment when he appeared before the committee. Formal courtesies promptly succumbed at the opening when the committee refused to permit him to read a prepared statement, and very soon thereafter Mr. Hurley rose with eyes flashing and face growing redder by the moment when he was asked to give the amount of his fees.

"Mr. Hurley—Your Seat!"

Mr. Hurley: "I am willing to tell what the fee was in this case, but I object to being the only person called up here and the impression that I am the only one—"

Senator Black (interrupting): "Mr. Hurley, keep your seat."

Mr. Hurley (still standing): "It is rather serious that you single out a Republican—there are political implications—"

Senator Black (again interrupting): "Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty will be the next witness. There are no political implications. Take your seat."

Mr. Hurley (sitting down): "I do think it is rather unusual for me to be the only one whose fee you ask."

Senator Black then explained that questionnaires had been sent out to all other lawyers who had been employed by the utilities. Mr. Hurley finally testified that he received $50,000 in 1933 for services in connection with the Pecora investigation, $25,000 in 1934 for services during the Federal Trade Commission investigation and on the securities bill, and $25,000 in 1935 in connection with the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. His services this year began with a letter of March 29 and concluded with the hearing on April 3, according to the witness.

The burden of Mr. Hurley's testimony was to the effect that he does not and never has represented Mr. Hopson; that he was employed only by the A. G. & E. Company—which he insisted was entirely distinct; and that he has always considered that he was representing the security holders. Later he again rose to his feet declaring with great emphasis:

"In all my career—and that is the reason I am able to look you in the eye today—I have never taken a case that was incompatible with the public interest."

Repeated arguments marked the entire hearing, Mr. Hurley objecting to the nature of the questioning, openly charging that the members were trying to put false statements into his mouth. At one point he shouted:

"Why don't you ask me if I've stopped beating my wife?"

Heavy Fight on New Deal Is Forecast in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Support of the New Deal has been projected as Virginia's major political issue for both 1936 and 1937 with reports from three fronts forecasting a long-drawn-out battle, to begin probably in September, between the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt groups in the State. Not only the election of Roosevelt in 1936, but the continued dominance of the present Virginia Democratic organization is considered to be at issue.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Roanoke, ardent New Dealer, told Young Democrats at Herndon that the overwhelming Roosevelt majority in a Richmond newspaper poll meant simply that Virginians are "with" the President. Since both Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd have been unyielding opponents to some of the New Deal policies, a battle royal in all conventions was seen as unavoidable.

Presidential Parade Seen Going Down Road

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—United States Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, commenting on the Republican victory in yesterday's Rhode Island election, said today: "Little Rhode Island points the road down which will travel the presidential parade of 1936."

Representative Martin, who came from Washington to aid in the campaign, said: "The vote in Rhode Island can be interpreted in only one way. It was a repudiation of the New Deal policies, which have brought destruction and despair and retarded recovery. The people of Rhode Island have called for an end to fantastic and unwise experimentation."

'I Told You So'

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, New Deal critic, said "That's just what I expected" upon learning today that a Republican running on a "Repudiate Roosevelt" platform was victorious over a pro-New Deal Democrat in Rhode Island's special congressional election.

Former Stars On File

Several Hollywood casting directors keep the names of former stars in their files for possible roles.

President Insists On Graduated Tax For Corporations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The Administration today reiterated to Congress its contention that the Government will enjoy a more stable income if it leans more heavily on large corporations.

With this thesis, Robert H. Jackson, counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, asked the Senate Finance Committee to concur with President Roosevelt's proposal to reduce the tax burden on 95 per cent of the corporations of the country and increase it on 5 per cent, representing the largest firms in existence.

While not barring the excess profits tax, put into the $250,000,000 revenue bill by the House, the treasury tax expert said it could not be accepted by the Administration as a substitute for the graduated corporation income tax recommended by the President.

Sets Standard of Size

"The graduated corporation income tax, based on the size of income," he explained, "is designed to recognize directly the advantages of size as a measure of ability to pay. An excess profits tax would not be affected at all by the size of the concern, a peanut vendor being made subject to it at the same rates as those that would apply to a giant corporation."

The Senate committee was also asked by Mr. Jackson to rectify the House's failure to follow the President's recommendations for partially eliminating the exemption allowed intercorporate dividends.

Placing the blame for recent violent fluctuations in government revenue on the income tax structure, Mr. Jackson made a plea for increased reliance on that class of corporations whose income is most stable.

Big Ones Better Able to Pay

Treasury experts, he said, are of the opinion that the larger corporations are "better able to anticipate and bear the burdens than smaller corporations whose incomes tend to fluctuate more erratically." For this reason, he added, they recommend that the present flat tax rate for all corporations be changed to a graduated tax.

Mr. Jackson presented figures showing that 5 per cent of the corporations owned 85 per cent of all the wealth owned by corporations in 1932. The depression has hastened the concentration of corporate-owned wealth, he added.

Calling the attention of the Senate to the President's recommendations on intercorporate dividend taxes, shunted aside in the House, the Treasury representative held that such a provision would implement the graduated tax by making it impossible for large corporations to complicate their capital structures by organizing a series of operating subsidiaries to take advantage of lower rates in the early brackets.

Step to Simplification

Also that it would be a desirable means of encouraging the simplification of corporate structures.

The estimated yield from reducing to 85 per cent the present 100 per cent exemption of intercorporate dividends from the corporate income tax was placed at $39,700,000.

The excess profits tax, inserted in the tax bill by the House, Mr. Jackson said, would be a much less stable revenue producer than the graduated corporation income tax.

Virginia Gets Boone Marker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A bas-relief of Daniel Boone, made from metal from the battleship Maine, was presented to the Virginia Legislature by the Boone Trail Highway and Memorial Association, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C., of which Col. J. Hampton Rich is managing director. It is a replica of the tablets which are to be placed on giant spearheads of stone, marking the trail of Daniel Boone from Boston to the South and thence through Cumberland to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

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Ten Guesses (56)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; he wrote it in Latin—thereby appealing to the learned classes.
2—No.
3—Yes.
4—Yes; he was selected by Samuel after the people seemed to tire of the rule of "judges."
5—Yes.
6—Yes; the date was Sept. 8, 1636.
7—No; an adverse ruling was given by a lower court recently, but the case has not yet reached the supreme bench.
8—Yes; the water area of the earth is 139,440,000 sq. mi., and the land area is 57,510,000 sq. mi.
9—No; Spenser wrote it.
10—No; Salem is the capital.

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Chinese Air Door Remains Shut Tight to Outsiders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's borders continue tightly closed against commercial aircraft from even such friendly nations as the United States, despite persistent reports that various forms of special arrangements have been made to permit regular scheduled flights into this country.

Most of the recent reports of this nature deal with either America or Japan.

As regards America, it still seems to be generally but quite erroneously believed in the United States that Pan American Airways can fly its transpacific Clippers clear across the ocean whenever the service is technically feasible. Not so; Manila continues the "farthest East"—or, literally, West—point available.

Air Door Closed Tight

Japan, on the other hand, is constantly being mentioned as beneficiary of some new secret provision of the Tangku Truce or other treaty, providing for entry of commercial aircraft into China. Not so, either, as far as anything known to the general public is concerned. While civil airplanes have frequently landed in Peiping and Tientsin, they have done so only under protection of the Japanese military and for conveyance of Japanese army passengers, not civilians.

The fact appears to be that however yielding the National Government at Nanking may have proved with reference to a dozen other little things desired by Japan, neither Japan nor anyone else has been able to break the thus-far solid front of obstinacy against regular scheduled entry of civilian aircraft.

That front was clearly built up because of fear of Japanese aeronautic domination of China, and the United States and others who wish to fly into China are kept out because of the Chinese conviction that any sort of precedent will be seized upon by Japan as excuse for thrusting airlines into North China, Shanghai and Canton without a moment's delay.

Solution for Americans

As matters stand, Pan American's best prospect appears to be an arrangement for flying transpacific planes on from Manila to Hong Kong, thence linking with the China National Aviation Corporation southern terminus at Canton. Passengers would have to travel the short distance between Hong Kong and Canton by train.

C. N. A. C. officials blandly suggest that a good solution would be for the Philippines to permit Chinese aircraft to fly from China to Manila—a thing which could be done but which hardly seems likely to commend itself to the Philippine Government without the usual reciprocal agreement.

Meanwhile the French, Dutch and others with air lines approaching to within striking-distance of China do little actively but are obviously on the alert to profit by the precedent which may, they feel, be established at any moment by one of the active solicitors of landing privileges from the Chinese.

Japanese Reaffirm Divine Right Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

cised by the military and civilian branches of the Government. The military have direct access to the Emperor, so his position is of immediate political importance in the army's present control of national policy.

No recent progress of liberal ideas is indicated, and no prominent upholder of the Minobe theory is in sight excepting himself, who still refuses to renounce his now forbidden teachings. These formerly earned him membership in the House of Peers after he had lectured to the Emperor himself.

The Government's statement about the Emperor fits in to the present movement of religious revival, which specially stresses the patriotic state in accordance with Shinto, the indigenous religion. Elaboration of the statement took almost half a year on account of the Cabinet's differences of opinion. The present Ministers of Finance, Communications and Navy, having been responsible for Dr. Minobe's nomination to the House of Peers by the Inukai Cabinet, of which they were members, were reluctant.

Revamped Slogan

Military pressure, however, finally conquered on a compromise basis which referred to Dr. Minobe only indirectly and vindicated the Privy Council's president, Baron Kitokoro Ikki, who holds similar ideas about the Emperor. Super-patriotic circles are still dissatisfied. The Seiyukai Party, using this possible chance of regaining popular sympathies, denounces the Government, which obviously is undecided whether to punish Dr. Minobe. The Seiyukai demands the prosecution of Baron Ikki, as being "the first importer from abroad of the Emperor-organ theory."

Not noticing the paradox of the whole controversy, the Seiyukai alleges: that the Government's defense of Baron Ikki is clear proof that the Cabinet acted under the influence of statesmen close to the throne. Future trouble about Baron Ikki's vindication, despite his long professed and well-known liberal views, is freely predicted.

The slogan on the necessity for an elucidation of national policy is likely to take the place of the somewhat outworn slogan of "national emergency" in the campaign for fostering the patriotic spirit which the military deems as necessary to their ends as the increasing of national armament.

The newspaper Hochi, commenting on the present election purification campaign in preparation for the forthcoming vote, suggests that the people pay homage at shrines before voting, to ensure a satisfactory performance.

United States Blamed For League Failures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the United States is to blame for the trouble in Ethiopia today—just as it is responsible for the creation of Manchoukuo—is the opinion of Sir Herbert Ames, former financier, and treasurer of the League of Nations from 1919 to 1926, who sailed aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford.

"Occasionally Americans ask me about the failure of the League of Nations to act effectively in the case of Manchoukuo and Abyssinia. The responsibility of that lies at the door of the United States," said Sir Herbert. "The covenant of the League of Nations expected that all the big powers would be in it. Britain takes the lead, but she must not go too far without the United States taking an attitude, which she does not do when she is outside the League."

North Carolina FHA Holds Mortgage Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

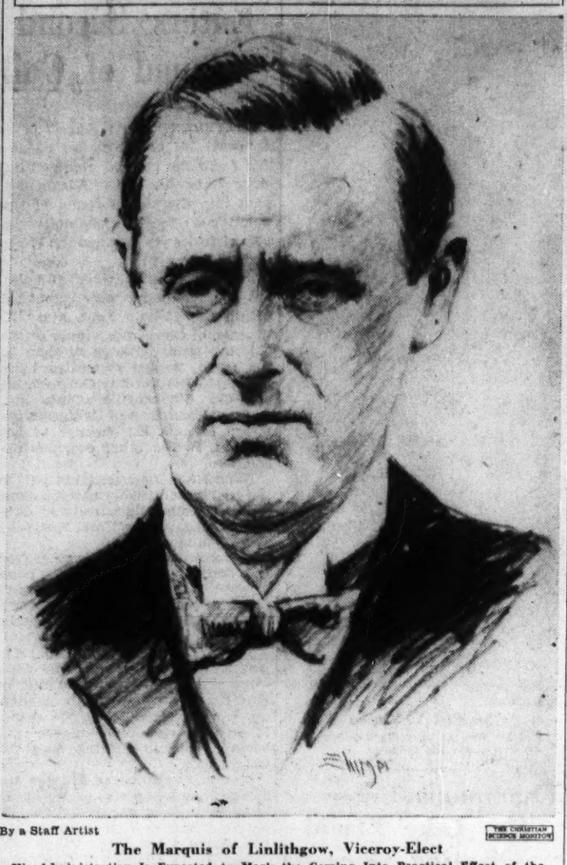
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Federal Housing Administration in North Carolina recently conducted an insured mortgage loan clinic at the Chamber of Commerce to give property owners a thorough understanding of the insured mortgage phase of the housing program.

It was explained that details for applying for an insured loan under the FHA have been simplified, and rulings have been made less rigid under the amendment to the National Housing Act. The method of applying for the loans was outlined.

Berry Crop Nets $70,000

A total of $70,000 has been distributed to members of the Paducah Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association, Inc., as receipts for the 1935 strawberry crop.

Ready to Start New Order in India



By a Staff Artist

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy-Elect

His Administration Is Expected to Mark the Coming Into Practical Effect of the Recently Adopted Constitution

Linlithgow Seen As Wise Choice For India Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Appointment of Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquis of Linlithgow, to the post of Viceroy of India is interpreted here as a certain indication that the British Government is determined to press forward the actual introduction of the Indian constitutional reforms which passed through Parliament on Aug. 2.

Lord Linlithgow's name, perhaps more than any other, has been linked with the proposed new federation for all India which the bill facilitates. He not only has been chairman of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which devoted approximately two years to drafting the proposed reforms, but he has likewise been their strong advocate throughout the whole 7½ years these reforms have been under discussion.

Further qualification for the post which will be responsible for putting these epoch-making changes into operation is Lord Linlithgow's chairmanship of the official commission which in 1926-28 investigated the condition of the Indian peasantry, constituting 80 per cent of India's population.

Well-Advised Choice

Both supporters and opponents of the reforms are agreed that, whatever may be the outcome of the new constitution, its prospects are brightened by the selection of this young, capable Scotsman to be Great Britain's supreme representative at New Delhi.

The appointment will be consummated next April when the Earl of Willingdon completes his five-year term. Two former Viceroys were younger, but probably none who has held that difficult post has gone to it with better equipment or has been prepared for it more thoroughly by years of intensive study of the main problems to be faced, namely, rural economy and political reconstruction.

The monumental report issued by the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow continues to furnish source material for students of Indian affairs. The 600 new proposals embodied in the report range from the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to the promotion, guidance and co-operation of developments throughout the country for the spread of knowledge to the peasants by means of demonstration plots within the villages.

But it was as chairman of the joint committee of both Houses of Parliament that the new Viceroy made his greatest contribution in producing the bill just passed, which provides for a constitutional new deal in India.

Wide Executive Powers

Lord Linlithgow's jutting chin, straight brows and lips, and his tall, lithe figure make easy work for the caricaturist, but the many achievements of this young Conservative demand respectful treatment. Among his titles are those of Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian, Chairman of Market Supply Committee, Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He served in the European war, was a chairman of the Unionist Party Organization, and has been president of the Navy League. His favorite recreations are golf and shooting.

The new India bill will place in his hands the executive power of governing almost one sixth of the peoples of the earth, and in exercising the functions of the Crown so far as they affect the Indian princes and their states he will act as the King's spokesman. While he will have a Council of Ministers, in innumerable cases he is empowered to act on his own responsibility.

In short, the feeling here in London is, that in appointing Lord Linlithgow to a post which carries authority in some cases comparable to that of the most powerful heads of state, a selection has been made that augurs well not only for Britain but for India as well.

Bolivia Begins To Reap Fruits Of Chaco Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 7—There are two main reasons why Bolivians festively celebrated yesterday, the 110th anniversary of the declaration of their national independence. In the first place, they are beginning to reap the first fruits of Chaco peace; secondly, the recent rise in the price of tin, the country's main export line, is exerting a most favorable influence on national economy.

The country is alert in the expectation of a postwar boom—a striking contrast to conditions in Paraguay where foreign exchange is generally scarce and commerce prostrated by the war effort.

Yesterday's anniversary recalls the pronouncement of the 54 deputies at Chuquisaca in 1825 and the glories of the independence campaign of Bolivar, from which the new republic, known as Upper Peru in the days of Spanish dominion, took its name.

Policy Wins Friends

The present President, Señor Tejada Sorzano, occupies the office provisionally, but his peace and consolidation policy has won many adherents, and there is an influential movement afoot today to secure his retention until August, 1936, when the constitutional period inaugurated by former President Siles and continued by the late President Salamanca comes to an end.

National celebrations, which are not being subdued this year by official mandates, coincide with a notable reorientation of Bolivian policy. This can best be appreciated by the announcement that the authorities deprecate the continual use of the term Altiplane applied to Bolivia as though it were a complete description of the Republic. The fact is, as is being pointed out with fresh emphasis following the Chaco war, that the zone extending from Chile to Peru and from one chain to the other of the Andes, that is to say, the plateau, although very extensive is only a fifth part of the national territory, which measures more than a million square miles.

Where Tin Is

It is in the high plateau that the tin and silver mines are situated, and it follows that the attention and interest of those who reside and travel in Bolivia too frequently stop there, and there is a general failure to remember that the rest of the country is another immensity far beyond that of the mining country. No one denies that the immediate future lies in her mines. The boom in tin and President Roosevelt's generous silver price-fixing policy assure this. But the Government has started to instill in the minds of its citizens that the life of mines is merely transitory, that the richest mineral veins are exhausted in the end, while the region outside the plateau has a life that must be eternal, since it depends on vegetation which the hand of man can renew at will.

British Free Library for Tramps Supplies Need of Veterans of Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALDOCK, Eng.—On the edge of this little town upon the Great North Road stands an ivy-covered monument to the education of tramps. It's a book shop—called The Book Nook—and claimed to be Britain's only free library for tramps.

Here, in a little house filled with a strange diversity of books, lives Mr. Jones, the tramps' librarian. His other names seem to be unknown to the tramps. He is just plain Mr. Jones.

But his Book Nook is well known. Thousands of vagabonds, young unemployed to veterans of the road, call in to get a book.

Tramps are not all uneducated. Their tastes are varied. Some like novels; some like Shakespeare; others take Socialistic literature to help in camp-fire debate; many prefer the Bible.

Not a few great men have been interested in Mr. Jones, and have helped him in his work. The Prince of Wales once wrote him a friendly letter of encouragement; and Mr. George Bernard Shaw congratulated him. Mr. Jones sold these letters to buy old clothes for his customers.

Yes, Mr. Jones supplies changes of clothing as well as books. And, in the early morning, many a tramp may be seen to leave The Book Nook, a new book beneath the arm and a new collar around the neck.

Meanwhile Mr. Jones waits for new customers or welcomes a few who return again, and, pacing the hedged lanes of England, some ragged traveler may declaim blank verse to the waking day from one of his books.

How to Be Better Peasants Taught at Croat University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—A "Peasant University" where 50 youths from Croatian villages study how to get the best out of life as farmers, is now one of the educational features of this town. All the students come from plows and herds and return to them. While in the university they pay $13 a month for board, room, tuition—and everything.

They have competent professors as teachers and study both practical and theoretical subjects. They work in carpentry and blacksmith shops, where each boy makes something useful to take home at the end of the course.

They study foods, stock raising, gardening and dairying. They are told of soils, fertilization and seed selection. They have courses in civil government, history and geography and learn something of the culture of their land. The need of Yugoslav unity and of devotion to a common Fatherland is impressed upon them.

Special attention is given to cooperatives, collective buying and selling, farm management and the use of machinery.

On returning home, they usually come to occupy leading places among the youth of their villages and often call upon their former teachers to help them solve special problems.

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829 were $75
1249 were $65
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It sums up the responsibility that Socony Dealers feel toward you and your car.

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New Management Corporation May Control Braves

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new management corporation, under the direction of George P. Marshall, Washington sportsman and owner of the Boston Redskins professional football team, may take over the operation of the Braves Baseball Club within a short time it was announced last night by Charles F. Adams, owner of the controlling interest at present. This announcement came at the conclusion of an all-day conference between Marshall and his attorney, Robert Thach; and Adams, and his legal adviser, Col. Robert F. Goodwin.

According to Adams, the proposed plan would have Marshall and his New York associates furnish a certain amount of money, which, it is believed, would strengthen the Braves to such a degree that they could be developed into a winning and paying organization if given the proper management. Adams will protect the present stockholders; and at some later date, either Marshall will purchase the Braves stock at a figure set yesterday, the holders of that stock may buy over the Marshall corporation, or the club may be turned over in its entirety to the stockholders.

Returned to New York

The deal was not closed at yesterday's conference. Marshall returned to New York last night, but within a few days a definite answer on the question will probably be forthcoming. There are many angles to the proposed plan and most of them were ironed out yesterday. Now Marshall can go to his associates and make them a definite report, after which the financing of the plan can then move ahead.

Adams told newspapermen yesterday that the majority owners of the Braves would receive the same amount of cash per share as the minority owners, according to the plans suggested by Marshall. The new corporation idea puts Marshall and his backers on the "gambling" seat. The present stockholders of the club are guaranteed against loss, Adams points out.

Marshall is full of ideas. This new corporation plan was thought up by him and he firmly believes that with proper management the Braves can show a handsome profit in Boston. Mr. Adams is greatly impressed by the Washington man's hustle and enthusiasm. Up to July 1 of this year, it is known that the Braves have shown a profit of $10,000, which backs up Marshall's belief that this is a great baseball city. Imagine what the figure would be if the Tribe had been in the National League pennant fight.

Marshall Knows Sports

It is understood that the Adams-V. C. Bruce Wetmore interests in the Braves control approximately 9400 of the 14,300 outstanding shares of stock. At the moment, the club is governed by three men—Adams, his son Weston and Wetmore. The Adamses, therefore, have final say concerning the contemplated management corporation.

The next move is now up to Marshall, who will undoubtedly return to Boston shortly with his final answer, or the final decision of his associates. If Marshall gains control of the club, he will probably make a success of the venture. He knows sports, particularly baseball and football, and has definite ideas concerning the manner in which they should be conducted. There probably would be several changes in the Tribal personnel, both inside and outside of the office.

Marshall made his first contact with professional baseball when he was a bat boy in the old West Virginia-Pennsylvania League. He was born in Grafton, West Virginia, in 1896. He is a close friend of Bucky Harris, manager of the Washington Senators, the friendship having developed while the latter was leading the Senators to an American League pennant and world championship in 1924.

The Redskin owner built up his father's small laundry into a 52-branch organization. At one time he had a career on the stage and also was publisher of a Washington newspaper. He first became prominent in Boston when he bought the Redskins a few years ago.

★ ★ ★

New York's lead in the National League pennant race was reduced to three games yesterday. While the Brooklyn Dodgers were defeating the Giants, 3 to 1, at the Polo Grounds, the Chicago Cubs were winning a close one from Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. The Cubs hold second place in the standing. Tom Zachary allowed the Giants 11 hits, but was effective in the pinches. By the victory, the Dodgers went to the top of the second division. Cincinnati and Philadelphia dropped back.

Only one game was played in the American League yesterday and that had little bearing on the flag race.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	65	47	.580
Nashville	62	49	.559
New Orleans	63	50	.558
Memphis	59	54	.522
Chattanooga	56	54	.509
Little Rock	52	56	.481
Birmingham	46	66	.411
Knoxville	42	69	.378

Results Aug. 6

Knoxville 4, Memphis 1.
Chattanooga 3, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 10, Atlanta 5.

Hagen Jr. to Make Debut

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Walter Hagen Jr. will make his bow in championship competition in the Western junior tournament at Oakland Hills, Aug. 12.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S Long Run Musical Hit
Conceived and Directed by Hassard Short
THE GREAT WALTZ
Evgs. 8:45, 55c to $3.30; 500 Orch. Seats at $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20.
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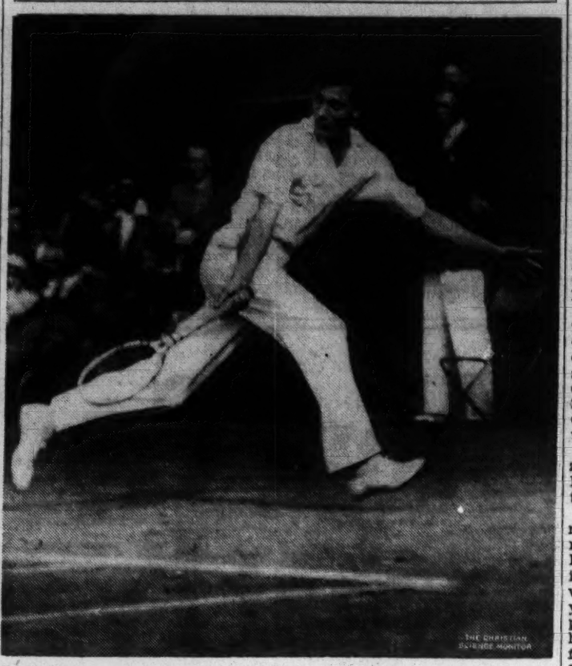

Keystone

Francis X. Shields of Hollywood
Former Top-Ranking Player and Davis Cup Star Opens Eastern Campaign After 10 Months in the Film Colony on the Pacific Coast

More Seeded Stars Follow Shields And Grant Into Third Round at Rye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 6—Four more of the seeded stars followed Francis X. Shields and Bryan M. Grant Jr. into the third round of the men's singles of the eastern lawn tennis championship at the Westchester County Club yesterday, leaving only Sidney B. Wood Jr., the defending champion, who is expected this afternoon, to overtake the field.

Frank A. Parker, winner at Southampton, led the way at the top of the draw, defeating Ramsey Potts, without exertion, while Henry Prusoff, J. Gilbert Hall, and Wilmer Hines were the other seeded stars to advance. R. Berkeley Bell, the other seeded player, decided to withdraw from the tourney, as hardly ready for severe play after his recent layoff, as did Roderich Menzel, the Czechoslovakian star, who arrived today. Wood is scheduled to tackle two opponents this afternoon on his arrival, meeting Haines Stockton of Spring Lake, and if successful, Lieut. R. M. Watt, United States Navy, captain of the Leach Cup team.

This was cleanup day in the women's singles also, with two of the seeded players, Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, and Katharine Winthrop of Boston, leading the way into the quarterfinal round. The withdrawal of Carolin A. Babcock from the singles, to devote her attention to preparations for the Wightman Cup play, opened the way for one of the Californians, Theodosia Smith, to gain the same position at the top of the draw.

The balance of the day was devoted to doubles, with Bell and Mangin withdrawing, while the reestablished team of Shields and Parker, J. Gilbert Hall and Grant, John Macdiarmid and Robert Bryan, and Wilmer Hines and Henry M. Culley all came through with ease.

Most of the Wightman Cup players showed up for the women's doubles, with Dorothy B. Andrus and Miss Babcock, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Gracyn W. Wheeler, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and Miss Winthrop and Eleanor Jane Sharp all coming through their first matches easily.

Endeavour Wins The King's Cup Contest

COWES, Eng., Aug. 7 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful America's Cup challenger, Endeavour, scored its second straight victory of the Cowes Week regatta yesterday, winning the Class J yacht race for the King's Cup. Endeavour captured the Cayley Cup sail Monday.

Timed in 4h. 7m. 12s., Sopwith's craft led Velsheda, Astra, Candida and Shamrock across the finish line in that order. Velsheda's time was 4h. 10m. 58s.; Astra, 4h. 11m. 55s.; Candida, 4h. 14m. 12s., and Shamrock, 4h. 16m. 41s. Westward started the race but failed to complete the 30-mile course.

Gerard Lambert's Boston (Mass.) sloop Yankee did not participate in the race which was for British craft only. Neither did King George's Britannia.

"I wouldn't try to win my own cup," His Majesty said with a smile.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 7 (AP)—The crew of the Boston sloop Yankee entered the third day of "Cowes Week" today encouraged by a word of tribute from King George.

"You can build sailing yachts in America," the monarch said after he had visited Yankee and the schooner Atlantic yesterday in response to an invitation from Gerard S. Lambert, owner of both boats. Lambert had extended the invitation to the British sovereign when he dined on King George's steam yacht, Victoria and Albert, Monday night.

The King, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman himself and often takes the wheel of his racing craft, Britannia, examined Yankee closely, commented on her fine lines and asked Lambert what effect lengthening of the vessel had had on her sailing ability.

Showing he knows even the fine points of yachting, the British sovereign asked how Yankee's Genoa jib compared with the double clewed jib used by a majority of English boats.

The King expressed keen interest in Yankee's cabin arrangements and complimented the owner on the smartness of the Boston sloop's crew.

Later King George visited the Atlantic and called her a "lovely vessel."

According to veteran yachtsmen, the King's visit to the Yankee and Atlantic marked the first time a British sovereign has set foot on an American racing vessel since Queen Victoria visited the famous schooner America at Cowes in 1851. It was in that year that the American defeated all comers in a race around the Isle of Wight and won the trophy that ever since has been known as the America's Cup.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	42	.618
Indianapolis	61	47	.565
Columbus	59	49	.546
Kansas City	56	51	.523
Milwaukee	57	52	.523
St. Paul	51	52	.495
Toledo	43	59	.422
Louisville	33	76	.303

Results Aug. 6

Minneapolis 10, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 1.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 2.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	66	49	.574
Syracuse	65	52	.556
Toronto	63	54	.538
Buffalo	60	53	.531
Baltimore	61	54	.530
Newark	58	57	.504
Rochester	47	66	.416
Albany	39	74	.345

Results Aug. 6

Newark 10, Rochester 2.
Rochester 7, Newark 2.
Montreal 8, Albany 0.
Only games played.

Eva Morrison Awaits Word to Start Swim

DEAL, Eng., Aug. 7 (AP)—Eva Morrison, 25-year-old Boston hospital librarian, awaited only the word of the weatherman today before plunging into the choppy waters of the English Channel in an attempt to break the record for swimming from England to France.

If she did not make the attempt either today or tomorrow, she might have to wait a month for favorable tides.

Trained systematically under the eyes of the channel swimming "twins," Capt. Harry Pearson and Billie Kellingley, the swimmer was in perfect condition for her test.

She has proved before that she has the endurance for such a grind, having gained possession of all the cold water records in New England. Last year she swam a distance of 17 miles, from Boston to Pemberton on the tip of Hull.

She once stayed afloat in Boston harbor for 17 hours with the water temperature 44 degrees.

The record for the England-France crossing is 15 hours, 55 seconds, set by E. H. Temme of England last year.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	21	.571
Missions	29	22	.569
Portland	28	22	.560
Seattle	26	23	.531
Los Angeles	26	23	.531
Oakland	24	26	.480
Hollywood	20	31	.392
Sacramento	19	32	.373

Results Aug. 6

Hollywood 4, Oakland 1.
Portland 4, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 13, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	34	.657
Chicago	65	40	.619
St. Louis	60	39	.606
Pittsburgh	55	48	.534
Brooklyn	45	56	.446
Cincinnati	45	57	.441
Philadelphia	44	56	.440
Boston	26	75	.257

Results Aug. 6

St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3. (10 innings)
Brooklyn 3, New York 1.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 0.

Mexican Trophy Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, has presented a silver trophy to the President's Cup Regatta Association for competition at the President's Cup races here next September. The trophy, a replica of a Mexican ranger's sombrero in silver, will be awarded to the winner of the Class E inboard runabout race. The prize will be known as the Mexican Trophy, John A. Remon, president of the regatta group, announced, and must be won three times to be retained permanently.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	62	37	.626
New York	55	38	.591
Chicago	51	42	.548
Boston	51	47	.520
Cleveland	47	48	.495
Philadelphia	40	51	.440
Washington	43	57	.430
St. Louis	33	62	.347

Results Aug. 6

Washington 11, Philadelphia 2.
Only game played.

Americans Run Away With Meet In Switzerland

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 7 (AP)—Led by Eulace Peacock, Negro athlete from Temple University, who equaled the listed world record of 10.3s., for the 100 meter dash, touring American track and field athletes dominated an international meet yesterday. They captured 12 out of 13 events.

Peacock, Phil Cope of Southern California and Cornelius Johnson, Los Angeles Negro, figured in three victories apiece, including the relays.

Ivan Fuqua, Indiana flash who won the 400-meter run handily in 49.2s., was beaten by the Swiss newcomer, Haenni, in the 200-meter sprint. Haenni, who has been racing only a year, ran the distance in 21.2s., beating Fuqua by two-tenths of a second. The German, Gerber, was a distant third.

Fuqua defeated Pedretti of Switzerland by 2.1s. in the metric equivalent of the quarter-mile with Vogel third.

Except for the setback in the 200 meters, the Americans swept the flat races. John Wolff, Manhattan College star, captured the 800 meters in 1m. 58.3s., beating T. H. S. Waltvogel of Switzerland by a scant yard. Norman Bright of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, romped home in front of the 1500-meter field in 4m. 2.4s., beating Utiger of Switzerland by nearly 75 meters, while Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. had an easy time winning the 3000-meter run in 8m. 47.2s.

In the field events, Cornelius Johnson, Los Angeles Negro, cleared 6ft. 4¾in. to win the high jump from Stolz of France; John Lyman of the Olympic Club tossed the shot 50ft. 5⅞in. for another victory; William Roy of New Orleans scaled 13ft. 1½in. to capture the pole vault, and Peacock bagged his second victory with a broad jump of 24ft. 7⅛in.

Phil Cope, Southern California star, won the 110-meter high hurdles in the slow time of 15.5s., and then helped the Americans score two relay victories. The combination of Cope, Johnson, Fuqua and Peacock was too much for two Swiss teams in the 400-meter relay, which the visitors won in 42.4s.

In the so-called Swedish relay, consisting of legs of 100, 200, 300 and 400 meters, Cope, Johnson, Wolff and Bright beat a Swiss quartet in 2m. 6s. despite conceding a 30-meter handicap to the home team.

Bob Harman Enters The Fourth Round In Junior Tennis

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7 (AP)—Robert Harman of Los Angeles, favorite of the national junior tennis singles tournament, pounded his way through two fast matches yesterday to enter the fourth round.

Robert Riggs of Los Angeles and Don Leavens of Milwaukee, next in the seeded list, labored under a hot sun to edge out their opponents and remain in the championship race.

Harman defeated Darrell Hudlow of Phoenix, Ariz., 6—0, 6—2, and then trounced Richard Rhim of Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—1.

Riggs met unexpected opposition from Don McNeil of Oklahoma City, Okla., state junior champion, and was barely able to defeat the midwesterner 8—6, 10—8. Leavens, after winning the opening set from Gerard Podesta of Montclair, N. J., 6—1, dropped the second set, 8—6, and was forced into a third set to win 6—3.

In the boy's division play ran close to form. Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, the favorite, defeated George McCloskey of Beaver, Penna., 6—1, 6—3, in one match.

Mrs. Moody Practicing For National Singles

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, recrowned queen of tennis, returned home from New York yesterday and announced she has decided to play in the Forest Hills matches two weeks hence.

Smartly attired in a black silk ensemble, she was greeted at Berkeley station by her husband, Frederick S. Moody Jr.

"I'm leaving soon for Forest Hills—when, exactly, I don't know," she said. "In the meantime, I'm staying here and plan to get in some much needed practice. In fact, I intend starting this afternoon."

Asked how she felt at the match-point climax of her recent Wimbledon tournament conquest over Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Moody shrugged her shoulders and replied: "I was paying too much attention to the match to know how I felt."

"Will you look forward to another match with Miss Jacobs?" she was asked.

"I always enjoy playing tennis," came the response.

"But doesn't another match with Miss Jacobs appear particularly attractive?"

"One never knows who one will meet in tournaments," she replied.

El Largarto in Another Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J.—The National Sweepstakes Trophy race here Aug. 17 and 18 is the next event of the season for Gold Cup craft which ran their thirty-second championships at Lake George last week. El Lagarto, the 1935 Gold Cup title winner for the third time in a row, has won the National Sweepstakes twice. George Reis, owner of the veteran El Lagarto, first captured the Sweepstakes Trophy here in 1931 and he successfully defended it in 1933. The race was not held in 1932. Last year Melvin Crook of Upper Montclair, N. J., won the prize with his sweepstakes racer, Betty V, at Baltimore. Reis did not defend his title. The National Sweepstakes are open to any single-engined craft and this year's race should bring out the fastest fleet ever to compete in the classic.

Fred Perry Sails

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry sailed for the United States aboard the Berengaria today. He said, "It will be nice to be my own captain and manager for the American championships so I can tell myself when to go to bed." Perry, world's greatest amateur tennis player, will begin defense of the American title he has won for the last two years at Forest Hills Aug. 29.

Ottawa Ties Hockey Series

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Ottawa All-Stars squared a two-game midsummer international ice hockey match with the Lake Placid A. C. by scoring a 5-to-2 victory in the Olympic Arena last week end. The American six captured the first match Saturday night, 7 to 6.

To Lead Parade

© Bachrach

Maribel Y. Vinson
Will Be Seen at Lake Placid's Summer Skating Carnival

Champions Enter The Lake Placid Skating Operetta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 7—It will be a parade of champions when the fourth annual midsummer figure skating operetta opens at the Olympic Arena on the evening of Aug. 9. The operetta will be staged two nights, Aug. 9 and 10.

Included among those who will take part, according to Gustav Lussi of Ottawa, director, are Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston and New York, seven times national singles champion and the present title holder; Robin Lee, St. Paul, holder of the men's crown; Montgomery Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Constance Wilson-Samuel, Toronto, Canadian and North American singles champions; Polly Blodgett, Boston, holder of the national women's junior title; Suzanne Davis, Boston, winner of the national crown in 1934; Erle Reiter, Minneapolis, United States junior title holder; Roger Turner, Boston, national singles champion, 1928-1934; and Wingate Snaith, Ottawa, Canadian junior champion.

These ice stars and the rest of the operetta cast of 100 will skate in singles, mixed pairs, girls' pairs, fours, and trios, as well as in group numbers against special scenic backgrounds arranged for the occasion. Decorations will be the most elaborate ever designed for an ice carnival in the United States.

Waltz and ten-step competition for the Adirondack Figure Skating Club's challenge cup will be held Aug. 10.

An added international flavor will be given the operetta by the presence of two famous British girl skaters, Audrey Gough of London and Jennie Ivory of Edinburgh. The girls are gold medalists of the British Skating Association and are well known in England and on the Continent.

Never before has interest in the operetta been so great, H. L. Garron, manager, states.

Sporting Around the Hub

Outboard Motorboats on Charles

THE first motorboat regatta to be held in Boston for a number of years will be run on the Charles River Basin next Saturday and Sunday under the auspices of the Central New England Regatta Association. Events are listed for all classes of outboards, including both amateurs and professional drivers, and for the 225 cubic inch hydroplane class. Classes A, C and Midget outboards will be run Saturday afternoon, with the Classes B and F outboards and the 225s slated Sunday.

Cash prizes and other awards total more than $2000 for the two days of racing. The pro purses will be awarded to the first five boats finishing in each heat, but the amateur winners will be decided on the two-heat point-system basis. All of the events will be run over a one and two-thirds mile course.

★ ★ ★

Monahans to the Front—Judge Joseph W. Monahan of Sandy Burr and his 14-year-old son, Joseph Jr., led the field in the seventeenth annual Winchester Father and Son golf tournament yesterday with a low gross card of 76. Al Johnson of Trapelo and his 20-year-old son equaled the Monahans in low gross, but on handicap the Judge and son carded a 83 to 67 for the Johnsons. A field of 83 began play yesterday, the first of the two-day tournament.

★ ★ ★

Proposed Tournament—W. D. Eaton of Winchester, the man who proposed the idea of having a Father and Son golf tournament, played in the tournament yesterday with his son Charles, a former Massachusetts junior champion.

★ ★ ★

English Competitors—To show its appreciation for the continued appearances of America's outstanding tennis players at Wimbledon, the English L. T. A. will enter its leading men and women racquet wielders for the "National Doubles Week" events at the Longwood Cricket Club, Aug. 17-24. Not since the Doherty brothers won the title in 1902 and 1903 has any English pair won the men's title, but English girls have won the national women's honors five times in the last 11 tournaments and English players also have figured in national mixed doubles victories five times in the past decade.

★ ★ ★

College Golfers Favorites—Two college golfers were among the favorites to win the Jeanette E. Talcott trophy in the New London district golf tournament being held at Shenecossett. These two, A. K. Atkinson Jr. of Dartmouth, and Jack K. Busby of Princeton, advanced to the second round yesterday.

★ ★ ★

Yankees Here in September—The game scheduled for yesterday between the Red Sox and Yankees, postponed because of inclement weather, will be played at Fenway Park when the New York club comes here in September. The Yanks are in Boston on Sept. 21 and 22. The latter date is a Sunday and yesterday's game will probably be played on that day.

★ ★ ★

Connecticut One-Day Tournament—An 83, scored by Mrs. George L. Austin of Hartford, won the Connecticut Women's Golf Association one-day tournament at the Westerfield Country Club yesterday. Only three players broke 90.

★ ★ ★

English Channel Swim—Eva Morrison, Boston girl swimmer, is ready to make her attempt to negotiate the English Channel. If she does not make the try by tomorrow conditions will be such that postponement for a month may be necessary. She is preparing to swim from England to France.

★ ★ ★

Rhode Island Open—T. Suffern Tailer, New York and Newport amateur, won the Rhode Island open golf championship yesterday with a record-breaking score of 295. The tournament was played over four Rhode Island courses. Dick May, Metacomet professional equaled the previous record score of 297 to place second to Tailer.

★ ★ ★

Guilbord Advances—Paul Guilbord, Dartmouth College tennis captain, advanced in the western New England men's tennis championship, which opened yesterday on the Wyantonuck courts, Great Barrington. A list of 64 entered. Included, besides Guilbord, were S. P. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley, F. R. Meyers of Hartford, and Gordon Mulloy, captain of Miami University tennis team.

★ ★ ★

Braves End Losing Streak—The Braves ended a six-game losing streak yesterday when Bob Smith stopped the Phillies on three hits. It was Smith's best performance of the season. The Phillies didn't get a man to first base until the eighth inning. In this game, Wally Berger connected with his twenty-third home run.

★ ★ ★

Girl Nearly Upsets Favorite—Polly Morrill, young sister of Marjorie Morrill Painter, nearly upset Mrs. W. M. Shedden, seeded No. 2, in the women's singles of the Cape Cod open tennis championships being held at the Wianno Club here yesterday. Miss Morrill won the first set 6—3, lost the second 6—1 and then carried Mrs. Shedden to 4—all before losing the deciding set, 6—4.

Mary K. Browne Enters Second Round of Golf

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—A "sweet 16" of the nation's leading feminine golfers, representing eight states west of the Alleghenies, went into the second round of the women's Western golf championship with victories yesterday at the Westwood Country Club.

Two of the matches went 20 holes, but the remainder were completed within the 18-hole limit. Mary K. Browne, of Cleveland, winner of the national tennis title more than 20 years ago, needed two extra holes to defeat Miss Dorothy Gardner, 19-year-old Steubenville, Ohio, girl. Barbara Thompson of California defeated Mrs. C. K. Woerner of Los Angeles, in the other overtime attraction.

Illinois has four entrants left in the tournament, Ohio has the same number, California three and Oregon, Michigan, New York, Kentucky and Indiana one each.

Yesterday's matches were played in a downpour of rain, but the pools of water on the greens and fairways failed to hamper the scoring of the 32 qualifiers who survived from the field of 120 entrants Monday.

Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., moved into the front row of favorites when she bested Dorothy Traun of San Francisco, last year's runner-up, 5 and 4. Miss Miley, the trans-Mississippi champion, played unbeatable golf in turning back the Californian.

Mrs. P. T. Atwood, of Chicago, the former June Beebe, also gained plenty of support when she ousted the 17-year-old Shirley Ann Johnson, also of Chicago, 4 and 3.

Mrs. L. D. Cheney of California, winner of the crown a year ago, is not defending her title because of illness. One of the interesting matches will be Miss Eva Shorb of Massillon against Ellamae Williams of Chicago, each of the girls being only 17.

Edith Begg, 19-year-old Cleveland blonde, scored the most impressive victory, blasting Esther Klinck of Chicago out of the running, 8 and 7, but she faces a sterner foe in Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles.

Match play will continue through the week, 18-hole matches prevailing until Saturday, when the finalists will clash over 36 holes.

Thomas Chosen Coach Of College All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Frank Thomas, who led Alabama's Crimson Wave to victory over Stanford in the last Rose Bowl game, will do the chief master minding for the college All-Stars of 1934 against the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League at Soldier Field, Aug. 29.

Thomas won the coaches' poll for the All-Star game by piling up the tremendous total of 2,492,299 points and was trailed, in order, by Charles Bachman of Michigan State, Dr. C. W. Spears of Wisconsin and Edward "Slip" Madigan of St. Mary's, who will be invited to act as his assistants.

The poll, taken by the Chicago Tribune and 105 associated newspapers, attracted 7,371,821 votes.

Fred Borries, star halfback on last year's Navy team, yesterday was given permission to compete with the All-Stars. Ensign Borries, now attached to the U. S. S. Arizona, will be put ashore, probably at Tacoma, and will fly to Chicago.

Last year's game resulted in a scoreless tie, a moral victory for the All-Stars.

WPA Has Approved 145 Alabama Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Works Progress Administration has approved 145 projects for Alabama, employing 16,256 men at an expenditure of $5,728,418, according to Thad Holt, State administrator.

The 145 projects were among 172 recently approved by President Roosevelt, who declared publicly that Alabama's program was a model for the nation. The 27 others approved have not been certified to Mr. Holt.

Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

Aug. 7, 1910

BIG Ed Walsh of the Chicago White Sox shut out Washington, 4 to 0, yielding only two hits. Both hits were made by Conroy, right fielder, and both were singles. Detroit beat New York, 4 to 1, and was practically tied for first place in the American League pennant race. In this game, Ty Cobb hit two doubles and scored two runs.

Wood Says He Talked Himself Out of Series

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The incompleted final chapter of America's unsuccessful bid for the Davis Cup tennis trophy—why Sidney B. Wood Jr. was not used—was finished yesterday by Wood himself.

He returned from England in the liner Ile de France and very frankly said he "talked himself out" of the interzone final against Germany.

"I went to Capt. Joe Wear before the series started and said I didn't feel confident," Wood said. "Then, as friend to friend, I suggested to him that he use Don Budge and Wilmer Allison in the singles."

Will Go to Olympics

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 7 (Canadian)—Edmonton Commercial Grads, queens of the basketball world, will journey to the Olympic Games at Berlin next year, J. Percy Page, coach of the holders of Dominion and world titles, said the regular team would be chosen to make the trip next spring.

Venzke Captures Two First Places In Swedish Meet

NORRKOPING, Sweden, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania captured two events yesterday in a meet in which American athletes took first places in all but one of the events in which they were entered.

Foy Draper of Los Angeles strained a tendon in the 200-meters dash but he kept on to win in 22.4s.

Venzke was given stiff competition in the 1500-meters race by a comparative unknown runner, E. Kronberg, but he turned on a sprint at the finish to win in four minutes flat. Kronberg was second and F. L. Junggreen third. The American runner took the 800-meters race in 1m. 57.1s. with G. Kinberg second and A. Lonnstrom, third.

Al Moreau of Marksville, La., took the 100-meters hurdles in 14.7s, trailed by H. Nilsson and K. Areskoug, and Ed O'Brien of Syracuse ran away with the 400-meters race.

Harold Andersson of Sweden captured the discus throw with a toss of 167ft. 5in. to best Kenneth Carpenter of Los Angeles whose best effort was 162ft. 1½in. The pole was won by William Sefton of Los Angeles who hoisted himself 13ft. The American team will engage in its final meet on Thursday at Malmo.

Miss Walsh Breaks Record

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (AP)—Stella Walsh, sprint star, raised Poland's Olympic hopes over the week end as she ran 100 meters in 11.7s., bettering her listed record by one-tenth of a second. She also was unofficially clocked in 24.6s. for the 200 meters. Her established record for this distance is 24.1s.

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Managers of restaurants advertising in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Western Buyers in Chicago Indicate Faith in Recovery By Placing Larger Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Some 15,000 merchants and buyers left their cross-roads stores and small city businesses in more than 40 states last week to swing into Chicago to place orders for fall and winter goods.

But first they took a look at the farmers' prospects for buying this winter. They scanned the fields of tall corn, ripening wheat, and other grains and decided that the farmers are pretty well fixed and that heavy buying would prepare them best for the coming season.

The merchants are now rushing from one wholesale market to another in Chicago choosing goods from 1300 or more firms in the merchandise mart, furniture mart, wholesale companies and hotels prepared to serve these buyers in a two weeks' market ending Aug. 9.

Eastern Firms on Hand

Gifts and imported articles for the home, electrical appliances and house furnishings, dresses and coats, hats and under garments are brought out for the buyers to choose from. Eastern firms in large numbers have set up temporary headquarters in hotel rooms.

Merchants mill about the displays, up and down corridors of hotels, trying to decide what will be most acceptable to their own customers back in Cedar Falls and Topeka, in Memphis and Duluth. They talk about business conditions back home with acquaintances from other states.

Generally speaking, the agricultural situation has warranted the placing of larger orders than for five or six years.

Business men from the Dakotas say that the stories about the wheat rust up there have been exaggerated and that farmers are having a good season. They buy accordingly, expecting when fall and winter comes they must have their shelves well stocked.

Merchants from Iowa report a lot of tall corn and plenty of wheat out on the prairies which will later mean money in the pockets of the farmers so they place their orders for immediate delivery. Business men from farther west and south remark that conditions are getting better in their localities and that it is time to stock up for the sales. Canadian buyers tell of the big wheat crops expected.

Even the usual retail summer business which slumps during hot weather has been better than for several summers leaving the shelves in department stores very low at inventory time and giving an urge to the merchants to place larger orders than for several seasons.

"Last year people who should have bought in gross lots bought only by the dozen," said Paul W. Kunning, secretary of the Interstate Merchants Council which is a retail affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"This year they are putting in larger orders. Last year they waited until late October to place their orders for Christmas. Now many of them have already arranged for their Christmas shelves. This is partly because of the good business they have had lately and also because of the definite rise in prices.

"Retailers have pretty generally continued the NRA codes even since the NRA was declared unconstitutional," continued Mr. Kunning. They have pretty generally kept the same wages and hours and fair trade practice provisions.

NRA No Longer Needed

"The main reason for this is that business has so improved that NRA is really no longer necessary. The expected cut in prices did not happen."

More buying is being done in higher-priced merchandise than last season, according to George M. Stewart, director of the merchandise exhibit in one of the hotels. In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court nullifying the NRA, many firms are maintaining high quality in their merchandise and are going along with much the same set-up they had during NRA, Mr. Stewart said.

The best business outlook in years was the majority opinion among the business men of the Interstate Merchants Council at their fall market convention.

Crop conditions, particularly in the upper Mississippi Valley, are excellent according to reports of retailers who claim an average increase of 18 per cent in business over a year ago.

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Ban on Slums Put on Basis Of Low Rents

(Continued from Page 1)

less than $27. In Florida motorists paid an average of $73.39. The average for the country was $45.41.

Of course most of the tax money goes for gasoline levies, state and federal, in the proportion of about three to one, with the federal levy on the short end. The rest of it was taken up in license fees, including registrations, drivers licenses, federal excise taxes, exclusive of those on gasoline and oil, and on oil, tires and accessories. Property taxes on motor vehicles are not included.

Car owners in six states will find they fare better next year in figuring the costs of the family gas buggy, although the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, Tennessee and Utah cut the fees on both passenger cars and trucks, North Carolina and Vermont reduced passenger car fees, and Oregon and Washington sliced truck fees. Maine and South Dakota were the only states to boost fees, but only trucks are affected.

* * *

Tests for Legislators

Somebody suggested, flippantly, of course, that state legislators should be required to take intelligence tests, probably implying that the subjects might not fare so well.

But Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association here, himself a former state legislator, accepted the challenge in a more or less serious mood, and found—

About 46 per cent of the state Senators in 16 geographically representative state bodies surveyed, graduated from college, and 11 per cent more attended.

In the lower houses 31 per cent were college graduates and 11 per cent studied there.

Together then, an average of 44 per cent of all legislators attended college.

Of the 7500 legislators in all the State 24 per cent are farmers and 24 per cent lawyers, other professions adding 5 per cent and the rest being classified as "businessmen, retired, and miscellaneous."

The average legislator, it is seen, has it on the average man in the matter of education then, for it is figured that only about one in every 12 persons in the country attends college, and but one in every 20 graduates.

Rural Road Work Promises to Ease Tennessee Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Projects calling for development of farm-to-market roads in 95 counties will absorb from 25 to 33 per cent of the 50,000 employables on Tennessee relief rolls, according to plans of Col. Harry S. Berry, state WPA administrator. He declares that rural road needs of the nation "should furnish the flat contradiction to those who say we have no more frontiers."

"There is much pioneer and frontier work to be done in Tennessee and will develop our program with this in mind, but of all possible projects I believe rural roads will be of the greatest permanent value to our State," Colonel Berry said.

Counties are serving as sponsors for the rural road projects, furnishing $1 in money or materials to secure $2.50 from the Government. All work will be done under supervision of the State Highway Department. It is estimated that the program will result in the grading and improvement of approximately 25,000 miles of the various county highway systems.

Other favored WPA projects in Tennessee include construction of many school buildings, development of airports, and a malaria control and rural sanitation program on which it would be possible to spend $5,000,000. Work on the two A-1 airports to be developed at Kingsport and Nashville will be done by transient relief workers, for whom Colonel Berry plans to erect shelters at the airport sites.

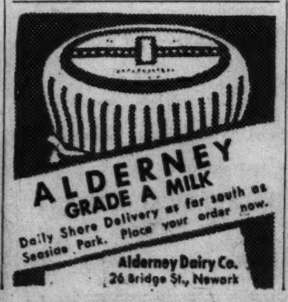
Negroes' Names Put On Alabama Jury List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The names of 3000 Negroes are included in the 25,000 to 30,000 names placed in Jefferson County's jury box for the fall term of court, according to announcement by James T. Smith, chairman of the Jefferson County jury board. He said there had been names of Negroes in the jury box for years, "but only a few."

Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama recently requested that judges in all the circuits have the names of Negroes placed on the jury rolls. This step was taken after the United States Supreme Court for the second time reversed the Scottsboro cases and granted new trials to two of the defendants because the names of Negroes had been systematically excluded from the jury roll in Morgan County, where they were tried and convicted.

Negroes occasionally are drawn for jury service here, according to court officials, but usually ask to be excused. As a rule their requests are granted.



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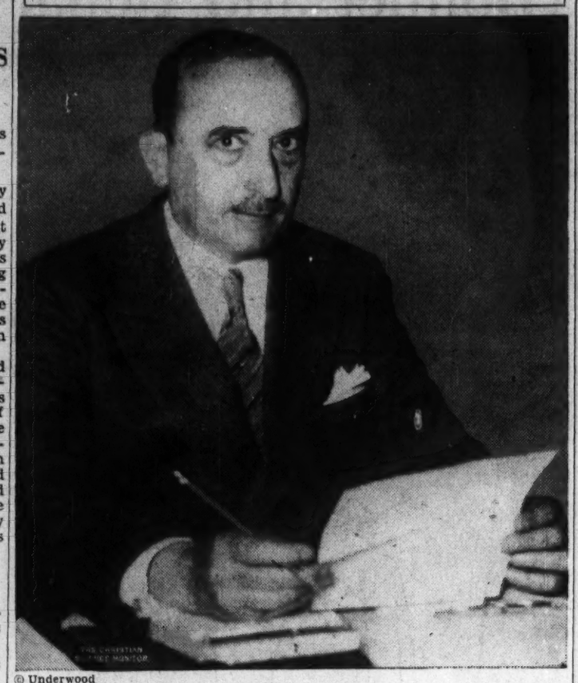

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Edward F. McGrady
Strike Mediator Extraordinary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IT'S a sure thing that if a serious strike breaks out in any part of the United States today, the press wires will carry a terse announcement tomorrow that:

Edward F McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, left Washington by plane early this morning to act as mediator in the —— strike in ——.

The fighting but sentimental Irishman who holds down number two post in the Department of Labor is without question the most important individual in American industrial relations today.

Rose From the Ranks

Mr. McGrady has risen to a prominent place in public life from the press room of the Boston Traveler not because of any college degree or delicate economic theories, but because of an aggressive sense of fair play which he has the ability to impress on employers and employees alike.

Labor has implicit trust in him. He is the one man who has gone from the ranks of organized labor into the present Administration without losing labor's confidence. By contrast Donald Richberg and Leo Wolman are almost universally condemned by their former labor associates. At the same time Mr. McGrady has the confidence of the employers because he insists that labor be reasonable in its demands, and because he has the ability to make the workers listen to reason.

A distinct flair for effective public speaking first lifted Mr. McGrady from obscurity. From foreman of a press room he went to the Boston City Council and then the Massachusetts State Legislature. During the World War he was made chairman of the labor division of the Liberty Loan drives. After that he became an A. F. of L. organizer, revealing his fighting qualities most dramatically during the textile strike at Elizabethtown, Tenn., in 1929.

Guarded by Mountaineers

Carried bodily out of the state at the point of several guns and told to stay out of the state, he did so just long enough to catch the next train back. At the station platform he was met by a group of well-armed mountaineers who constituted themselves his bodyguard. He stayed until the strike was settled. Back in Washington after that incident he received an invitation to dine at the White House. President Hoover was entertaining the visiting British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

From then until Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson called him into NRA as his right-hand man, Mr. McGrady acted as chief A. F. of L. lobbyist during which time he very soon became known in Congress as one of the ablest men who ever performed that job in the national capital. He it was who had the collective bargaining section written in the original NIRA, thereby giving labor a major stake in the passage of that law and the Administration enough votes to put it over. To him labor gives the credit for defeat of the nomination by President Hoover of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court.

During the tempestuous days of the Blue Eagle he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his blustering chief more than any other individual in the organization because he had both the power and the will to stand up for his convictions. His sound common sense acted as a brake on the General and undoubtedly postponed the latter's retirement. It was despite the strong protest of Mr. McGrady on two distinct occasions that the General delivered the speeches which made his departure from NRA imperative to the Administration.

Approved by Miss Perkins

When President Roosevelt appointed Mr. McGrady Assistant Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins protested with vehemence partly because she thought he was merely a political appointee of the Farley machine, and partly because she suspected an A. F. of L. plot to bore into her department from underneath. But after watching his handling of the coal strike she took Mr. Farley aside one day after a Cabinet meeting and remarked:

"I was wrong about Mr. McGrady."

As a result, when NRA broke up and he moved his office over to the Department of Labor there was a "welcome" sign on the door. He has been the trusted lieutenant and adviser of Madam Secretary ever since. Those in a position to know say that when she is most upset about the way things are going, Mr. McGrady is the man she calls in for consolation and the one to whom she pours out her troubles.

As Assistant Secretary of Labor he has been the key mediator in practically every major strike during the past two years. The list includes the San Francisco general strike, Detroit automobile troubles, the threatened coal strike, both Auto-Lite and Edison strikes in Toledo and at present the Camden shipbuilding strike.

Mr. McGrady is tall, alert, muscular, solid but not heavy, and looks far younger than his years. He has a strong, hooked nose, crisp eyes, ruddy, open face. Naturally you call him Ed or Eddie. A Boston accent is with him to this day.

Pribilof Seal 'Take' Brought to Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 7 (AP)—Three countries looked forward to sharing seal skins valued at $1,800,000 here.

The skins represent this year's "take" in the Government-protected Pribilof Islands of the Bering Sea. The rich cargo will be unloaded in Seattle from the United States navy ship Sirius within the next three weeks.

Of the 57,296 skins, 70 per cent will be claimed by the United States Government, under a treaty with Japan and Great Britain, and will be sent to St. Louis to be processed and sold at auction.

The Japanese Government's share of 15 per cent also will be sent to St. Louis to be disposed of. Great Britain's 15 per cent will be taken to London via Vancouver, B. C., and Montreal.

Each year, a navy cargo ship makes the trip to the Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George and collects the kill made by native hunters under the direction of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Oyster Beds Planted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — More than 1,105,000 bushels of oysters and shell have been planted in, the waters of eastern North Carolina, it was announced here by R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the State Department of Conservation and Development. The work is carried on through Capt. John A. Nelson, state fisheries commissioner. A total of $93,649 has been expended on the project to date, and more than 2500 acres have been planted, an average of 400 bushels of oysters and shell to the acre.

Cure-Alls and Stocks Lead Gullible List

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Quack medicines and bogus stocks are still the "best sellers" with the gullible.

Karl A. Crowley, who directs the Government's efforts against mail frauds as solicitor of the Post Office Department, said today that cure-alls and "get-rich-quick" schemes lead the list of such frauds.

"We've thought there were new swindles being started from time to time," he said, "but we find there's nothing new under the sun—they're just new variations on the old rackets."

The postal inspectors are always on the lookout for old offenders, who turn up under new names after they have been barred from using the mails for one scheme. In Texas alone, more than 100 stock promoters were arrested and prosecuted last year. All but two went to prison.

'Petrouchka' Revised

Igor Stravinsky revised the score of "Petrouchka" last winter while in New York, making corrections and initialing them on Jose Uturbi's score.

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Repair of Republican Machine Begun in States of Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 — Republican campaign headquarters will be opened in the Middle West division in September, nearly a year prior to the usual preparation for a presidential election, as a result of the "grass roots" revival of Republican energy.

Early initiation of organization work was announced by Harrison E. Spangler, Republican national committeeman from Iowa, after his election yesterday as chairman of the newly formed Republican Regional Committee.

So extraordinary is the peril facing their party, and as they see it, the country also, that midwestern Republicans have agreed that the routine of politics is insufficient and that extra measures must be incorporated into their opposition.

Choice of Headquarters

Possibility that the Republican National Committee might also set up its western headquarters here this fall and begin activity throughout its western division of 29 states was brought up by John Hamilton, general counsel for the committee and national committeeman for Kansas. The national organization has never previously undertaken such a step, he commented.

The project would depend on the regional committee raising $150,000 in its 10 states and the balance of the division contributing $50,800 more to finance the headquarters until the national convention next June.

Such signs indicate the spur given to Republican initiative in the original "grass roots" area.

The regional committee now making its advent in politics will act as a clearing house for its section of the country, said Mr. Spangler.

"It will assist in the dissemination of news and facts that are pertinent," he added, "and work in the fullest co-operation with the national committee, the State committees and all Republican organizations."

Rebuilding of the Republican structure where it has caved in is regarded by some committee members as an important potentiality of the regional committee.

Machinery Weakened

The Republican machinery, especially in big industrial localities, has deteriorated during the Democratic regime, according to reports brought in by various delegates. They averred that some Republican ward committeemen had been made lukewarm by dickerings with Democrats. In a number of instances, they said, local Democratic leaders had given Republican workers jobs and other favors sufficient to neutralize their party activity.

Such defections are felt to be dangerous by Republican officials, not alone for their damage to party vigor but because of the chance of vote fraud they expose. It is in the large cities where vote manipulation principally takes place. The safeguard is two rival sets of election officials, each alert and loyal to his party, standing by throughout the count of the ballots. Veteran Republicans feel it vital that stanch party workers be at their posts in every voting precinct.

Executives Selected

As secretary of the committee Jo O. Ferguson, publisher of the Cleveland American of Cleveland, Okla., was named. Mr. Ferguson is also a farmer. He served eight years in the Oklahoma State Senate, four of them as Republican floor leader. He was permanent secretary of the recent "grass roots" conference at Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Leslie W. Wheeler of Lake Forest, Ill., was named vice-chairman.

The executive committee selected consists of Ward F. Senn, Republican state chairman of Minnesota; Grover Dalton, state chairman of Missouri; A. B. Fontaine, national committeeman from Wisconsin; Mr. Hamilton of Kansas; Sam R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska; Felix McWhirter of Indianapolis, Ind.; M. P. Beebe of Ipswich, S. D.; W. J. Goodwin of Des Moines, Iowa, and L. L. Roberts of Winita, Okla.

Puffer Forces Rival To Yield School Post

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Rivals for the job of Cook County superintendent of schools today awaited the sound of a bailiff's gavel with the echo of a sledge hammer still ringing through eleventh floor corridors in the County Building.

The sledge hammer, spearhead in an impromptu "putsch" yesterday, gave Noble J. Puffer physical possession of an office to which he was elected and sworn while his predecessor, Otto F. Aken, was establishing himself "for the summer" in the disputed quarters.

Mr. Aken walked out of the office after eight husky men smashed the door, ending a day and a half siege. The retiring superintendent, defeated by Mr. Puffer in an election last fall, appeared satisfied that the proceedings constituted ejection by force. He asserted:

"This gives me full protection of the law."

Mr. Puffer, encamped in the outer office, seized the inner sanctum forthwith and ordered Mr. Aken not to remove any records.

Private School Gains Taken to Show Rise In Trade Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7—Prospects for enrollments by private schools are 57 per cent better now than at this time last year. This indication of improved business conditions is announced by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., as a result of their annual compilation of reports from private schools throughout the country.

The information gathered by this national advertising agency, with the co-operation of 140 schools, reveals that 37 per cent of private schools expect a full enrollment for the coming academic year. This figure compares with a similar expectation of only 23 per cent a year ago.

The demand for catalogues and the advance enrollment for September openings are both well in advance of the totals a year ago. Of the schools analyzed 96 per cent now have as many or more pupils enrolled for the coming fall as they had at this time last year.

The private schools of America normally enroll nearly 800,000 pupils with a tuition payment of $1,000,000. The materially improved prospects of these schools for this year indicate that much more money than last year will be spent on private school education.

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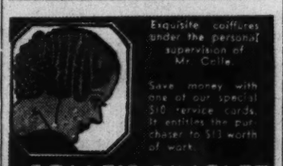
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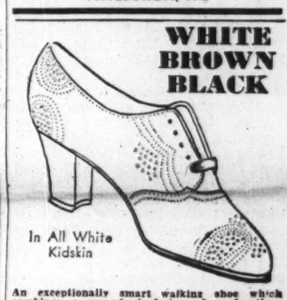
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Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

In Florentine Bonnet and Renaissance Gown

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Inspired by Work of Old Masters

Velvets, Wools, Quilted Satins in Rubens Tones

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

PARIS fashions are going Italian. The exhibition of the works of the old Italian masters, which for the past two months has attracted thousands of visitors to the Petit Palais, is having a marked influence on the fashions of the coming season. Manufacturers of materials have been studying these old pictures and have reproduced as nearly as possible the colors of Titian, Rubens and Michael Angelo. All the lovely soft greens and blues, the golden yellows, the dull reds and browns and purples and the deep creamy tints are found in the new silks and woolens which have been created for the winter season. They have even copied the design of the old silk damasks and velvet brocades, which at this moment, are being made up by the countries for formal evening gowns and wraps.

No one knows just how far the couturieres will follow the details of the old Italian costumes in their winter models but the milliners are already showing Florentine bonnets, Madonna turbans, Venetian tricornes and the high page's cap with a long curling feather, of the Renaissance period. The hair-dressers predict a return of the popularity of Titian red hair and, as a matter of fact, there are several ultra-fashionable Parisiennes whose hair has suddenly changed from blonde or chestnut to the coppery hue which the great Italian master loved to paint.

Richer and Heavier Materials

The materials of the coming season, thanks to the Italian influence, will be richer and heavier than usual with velvet as the great "headliner." I have just seen the collection of Coudurier, Fructus, Descher, one of the leading French silk manufacturers, the "piece de resistence" of whose winter novelties is an exquisite changeable velvet with a taffeta back. There are innumerable other new velvets, some with small designs in metal, some in raised metalaissè effects, some with stripes or tiny squares or dots of metal or cellaphin and one non-crushable and "non-spottable" in the soft colors of the Italian pictures. Moirè is proving a popular material and there is a new satin with a soft luster which is especially lovely in the Italian colorings.

Woolen materials are heavier and much "hairier" than those of last winter; in fact, Rodier is mixing fur with wool in his newest weaves. Tweeds, softer and more pliable than heretofore, will be used extensively for the tailored suit and topcoat. Smooth weaves have supplanted the creepy woolens of the past few seasons. Cellaphin, discretely used, gives a luminous effect to many of the dressier new woolen materials designed for afternoon wear.

Braid Trimming and Frogs

Rumor says that braid trimming and frogs will be among the season's novelties. Madame Schiaparelli has already fastened long coats with the old-fashioned braided frogs and she has also trimmed street frocks with soutache braid, so we may expect these ideas to be followed up in the winter models.

And speaking of Mme. Schiaparelli, reminds me of a letter which came to me recently, asking if I consider the models designed by Mme. Schiarparelli "suitable" for a middle-aged woman living in a small community," and "aren't there," she asks, "any Paris dressmakers who are making really elegant and lady-like clothes like those which I had in my trousseau 25 years ago?"

May I say in reply that of course there are any number of Parisian dressmakers who follow the good old traditions of Paris couture, but there are at present two distinct schools of dressmaking, the one which we may call the "classical school" and the other which follows modern trends. Just as we have modern art, modern music and modern literature, so we have modern dressmaking. Mme. Schiaparelli is unequestionably the leader of this modern school and among the other houses which are working along these modern lines are Marcel Rochas, Robert Piquet and Dilkusha.

Frocks of the Modern School

To dress a middle-aged woman, living in a small community, in frocks of the modern school would be like refurnishing the drawing room of her fine old colonial house with the shiny nickel furniture of the school of modern art. These modern dressmakers are in the minority among the Paris couturiers but they have a large following not only among the members of the younger generation but also with the ultra-smart older women who are always seeking "something different and amusing."

Worth, Molyneux, Patou, Chanel, Lelong, Paquin, Bruyere, Ardanse and Jenny are among the houses which still hold to the "classical" style of dress-designing, but don't, I beg of you, infer by this that they are in the least bit old-fashioned in their ideas. Quite to the contrary, while still holding to the elegance and fine workmanship which has given to Paris couture its exalted place in the sun, they create season after season, models which are up-to-date and wearable without being bizarre.

And Ostrich Feathers!

Now for a few end-of-the-season observations. In the first place, ye who have ostrich feathers stowed away, prepare to use them now, for not for many a long year has the plumage of this long-legged bird been so fashionable. Capes and boas, feather toques, flat feather bands, fans and bags and long plumes, some so long that they start at the front of the hat and falling to the shoulder are wound around the neck, these are novelties of the season.

Quilting is decidedly "in." Shoulders, cape-yokes, jackets, revers, collars and cuffs in all kinds of materials are quilted in little square or diamond shapes. Quilted jackets of linen, piquè or other cotton materials with loose backs and sleeves are being worn with every type of frock from the plain linen of the morning to the taffeta, satin or organza of the evening—an extremely smart and practical garment!

Afternoon dresses, which in several houses are now known as "From five to seven frocks," have become a very necessary part of the wardrobe. A charming model created by Jean Patou is of black shiny cellaphin with a rather tight skirt and a full, bloused cape-jacket with full sleeves reaching to the elbow and a blouse of bright orange georgette with long bishop's sleeves and rows of fine shirring on the shoulders and at the wrists and a big bow at the front. With a little beret of the same cellaphin material with an orange feather, a patent leather bag and pumps, and short black kid gloves with orange stitching, this is a costume which would grace any "five to seven" function. I should even suggest that its hours might be extended to "from four to eight."

Abandoning the High Heel

And here's a strange turning of the wheel of fashion—French women are abandoning the traditional French shoe with its high heel and narrow sole for shoes with wide soles and low, flat heels, and this not only for the street but for evening shoes as well.

Marcel Rochas (one of the "moderns") puts a thin line of whalebone in the hem of the full skirts of his evening gowns which causes them to sway gently, as the wearer moves, like the hoopskirt of yore.

The sari, or Indian scarf which has been a great success for the summer evening costume, will no doubt be found even more practical for the colder weather. This sari (or "irham" as Mme. Schiaparelli prefers to call it) does double service for it forms a scarf, a long drapery or even a narrow train when it is allowed to fall and a sort of hood when it is thrown over the head. The model by Mme. Schiaparelli in the sketch shows an adaptation of the sari.

Paris Designers Have Crossed the Alps and Turned Back the Pages of History

At Left—New Cape for Autumn by Worth. Of Navy Blue Woolen, This Is Worn With a Frock of the Same Material, Which Has Two Revers, One of the Navy Blue and the Other of White Piqué, Which Are Fastened by Big Leather Buttons to the Shoulders of the Cape. Similar Buttons Fasten the Belt. Center—Dinner Gown of Heavy Black Silk Crepe by Mme. Schiaparelli, Which Has an Interesting Cape of the Crepe Combined With a Soft Scarf of Golden Indian Muslin, Which May Be Worn as a Hood or Allowed to Fall in Folds Around the Neck. Right—Autumn Street Costume by Captain Molyneux, of Soft Beige Wool Crepe, With Deep Bands of Blue Fox on the Sleeves of the Long, Loose Coat. The Gathers at the Side of the Frock, Which Mold It to the Figure, and the Split at the Neck Are Interesting Details.

Tapestry Weaving at Home

Ancient Craft Now Staging a Return Engagement

By Margaret T. Holden Jones

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AS IS the case with many crafts in these days of mass production, weaving, which used to be as common as knitting is today, has almost fallen into disuse. Tapestry weaving as an occupation is both simple and fascinating, ornamental and useful, and many things, such as chair covers or seats, cushion covers, kettle holders, mats, rugs, work-bags and handbags, drapings and furnishings can be woven for home use, for gifts and for sale. Looms for the different articles can be made out of almost anything that will keep the warp threads taut, from a piece of stiff cardboard, to frames suitable for larger and more elaborate work.

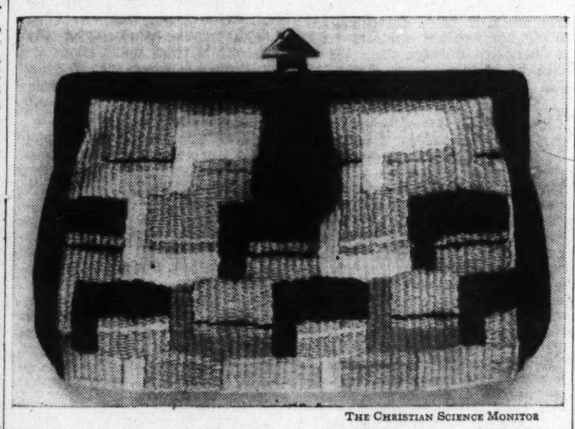
All weaving is a process of interlacing two different sets of threads at right-angles to each other, the foundation or fixed threads being called the warp, and the woven threads the weft.

The highest development in weaving manufacture has grown out of this simple process, and it is important that this industry should keep in touch with its handwork origin, for from it has grown all later developments and inventions and it still sets the standard for the industry it has produced. The late Professor Lethaby, at one time Principal of the Royal College of Art, London, whose breadth of vision, gentleness, balance and good taste, were known to a wide circle of friends and students, said, "It seems essential that the handicraft itself should be preserved as a means of keeping the ideal of sound workmanship, fine skill of hand, and inventiveness alive; and further as a method of production which is interesting in itself and does not require great capital or elaborate machinery."

Handwork can never supply the multitudinous needs of great populations, but there is still room, even from a commercial point of view, for the special productions of handicraft of excellent quality of design and workmanship. This difference and superiority extends, in a very marked degree, to the durability of hand weaving which continues to give joy and satisfaction as long as the threads hang together.

In tapestry weaving the warp threads are kept taut, and the weft, or woven threads are pressed close together as the work proceeds, so that only the weft threads show in the finished article. This fact accounts for the beautiful designs in old tapestries, and gives unlimited scope for present day patterns.

The following is an outline of the method of making the tapestry for the chair seat shown in the illustration and for all similar work. The process for the bag, or similar type of work, is practically the same except for the difference in the size of the frame used, and in the fineness of the work.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Beauvais Tapestry. The Frame Is Also Woven. This Piece Was Sent to Boston in 1928 by the French Government, As a Loan to an Exhibit at Jordan Marsh Co.

Making the Frame

Get a plain open wooden frame or canvas stretcher, about two feet by two feet six inches, longer or shorter according to what is required.

On the two shorter ends of the frame cut a series of notches or grooves, one third of an inch apart. For finer work, such as that of the illustrated bag, the notches would need to be closer together (about one tenth of an inch apart).

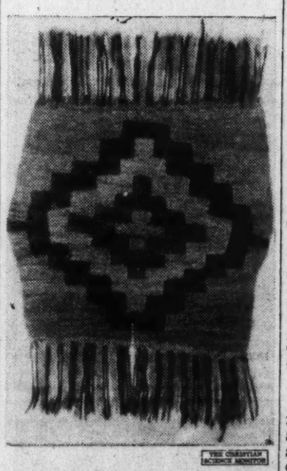
Drive a nail or screw firmly into the side of the middle of each long side of the frame, leaving about one and a half inches protruding to act as a pivot upon which the frame can be turned over and over when resting upon the backs of two chairs. This is a convenient way of winding the warp on to the frame.

A Warp of Flaxen Cord

For fairly fine work a warp of thin flaxen cord or tightly twisted thread should be used. For coarser work stouter string or cord, or two strands of finer thread is required. Two strands of finer thread will be found to be flatter than one strand of thicker thread, and therefore will give a smoother look to the finished work.

Fasten one end of the thread to the outermost groove required for the proposed work, and wind the warp on the frame until the desired width is attained. The outside warp threads shuold be double to give extra strength to the selvage, (this helps to prevent the edges being drawn in as the weaving proceeds). For the same reason it is also a good plan to tie the edges to the sides of the frame with loops of string at frequent intervals.

Having wound the warp, pass a thin lath of wood under and over the string on one side of the frame, as in weaving. Push the lath as close to the top of the frame as possible, fixing it in position with a couple of nails driven into the sides of the frame just underneath the lath. Now take another lath and weave it in and out of the same threads, and push it as close to the bottom of the frame as possible, fixing it in position in the same way. This helps to tighten the warp and serves to separate the two sets of threads, which will be found of great help when weaving. For smaller and finer work knitting needles can be used in place of the laths. The handloom is now ready for use.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chair Seat in a Simple Geometric Pattern

Place the top of the loom on the edge of a table with the lower edge in your lap. Now with the same string or cord used for the warp weave along the bottom of the warp to the depth of about half an inch. This furnishes a good beginning for the work and makes a good finish when repeated at the top when the work is completed.

Having chosen the colors for the design, wind the wool in long-shaped spools, shaped as much like a weaver's shuttle as possible. The advantage of this is obvious; it is much easier to weave with a shuttle-shaped spool than with a ball.

As the weaving proceeds, press down each weft thread with a coarse comb or fork, watching the selvages lest the weft be pulled too tight thus forming a waist in the sides of the work. If the selvages have been tied to the sides of the frame as indicated, this danger will be largely obviated.

In the illustrations of the bag and chair seat, the designs are geometric, the pattern can therefore be kept regular by counting the number of warp and weft threads, and by having the design on squared paper made to the exact size, at the side. Weaving should be kept as even as possible, the more therefore the weft threads can be carried across from side to side the evener the work will be. Wherever on account of the design the thread is not carried right across, little holes or slits will be left between the two colors. These can be sewn up with the wool when the weaving is finished.

Finishing Off

When the weaving of the chair seat is complete, finish off by weaving about half an inch of string as was done at the beginning. Now the chair seat can be taken off. To do this, cut through the warp threads and knot all the ends close to the weaving to prevent fraying. Leave the ends loose if a fringe is desired. To make a fringe, darn short lengths of wool into the woven string, leaving the ends to mingle with the string ends. This makes a full fringe, and one that is very durable.

The handbag shown in the illustration is woven in twisted embroidery silk of black, lemon-yellow, bright green and white, with the addition of aluminium thread.

In doing a fairly large piece of work, a length of broomstick woven in and out of the threads alternately to the laths and moved up or down as the work proceeds, provides a more distinct "V" or "shed" which will be found of great advantage in the actual process of weaving. When doing fine work a blunt needle is required with which to weave the fine threads.

(This is the second of six articles by Mrs. Jones on interesting handicrafts. A third will follow soon.)

Household Hints

Prevents Silk From Slipping

To prevent silk materials from slipping while sewing, spread a large turkish towel over your lap; for machine sewing, pin it around the leaf.

Threading Your Needle

To readily thread any needle with a small eye, place a piece of white paper under it to reflect the light.

When Draw Strings Disappear

The ends of draw strings often slip and disappear. To prevent this trouble, sew a crocheted rosette, button or small ribbon rose on each end.

Miss E. H. L., Illinois

Remove Hair From Clothing

To remove the hair of our pets from our clothing and also automobile seats, we wring out a chamois cloth real dry and wipe down the article. All the hair rolls into a little heap and so it is easily removed.

Mrs. P. V., California

Leaky Fountain Pens

A small leakage between the head of a fountain pen and the ink barrel is caused by the joining parts being worn by constant screwing and unscrewing in refilling. I smear the screw of the head with vaseline before screwing it up and this makes an ink tight joint and insures a clean hold of the pen.

J. T., England

Okra, a True Southern Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH a southern vegetable, okra is quite plentiful in the eastern and northern markets. A few years ago it was necessary to walk several blocks, making inquiries at each vegetable market, in an almost fruitless search. Now okra is obtainable at almost all the greengrocers. It is undoubtedly a most delicious vegetable, and can be prepared in several ways. I take pleasure in passing along these recipes for my northern friends.

Boiled Okra, Georgia Style

Cut off the stem ends from one pound of okra. Wash in cold water. Put into 2 cups of boiling water and boil 20 minutes. Salt to taste just before the okra is finished. If the vegetable is desired very green, add a pinch of baking soda. This will serve 6 people. Be sure that the okra is young, and the pods small. Older pods are likely to be tough.

Fried Okra

Cut off the stem ends of young pods.

Slice lengthwise, in three sections.

Sprinkle well with salt and pepper, to taste.

Dredge in flour. Fry in hot fat. Drain on paper. The flavor is very similar to scallops or fried oysters.

Okra and Green Corn

Make succotash according to the usual recipe, substituting okra for lima beans. Cut ½ pound okra in cross sections. Cut about ¼ inch thick. To ½ pound of okra use six ears of corn. Place the two vegetables on the fire at the same time. Cool until tender in water. Add butter, salt and pepper to season. Serve piping hot.

Okra and Tomatoes

Stew 1 pint of canned or fresh tomatoes, with ½ pound okra, cut lengthwise. Use no water. Boil 20 minutes. Season with 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 lump of butter. Salt and pepper. This is a very piquant dish.

Okra in Soups

Okra, cut in small pieces, is an improvement to any kind of soup whether vegetable, chicken or meat.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Tasty Summer Dishes Made With Kohlrabi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kohlrabi is a delightful summertime vegetable, now on the market, and soon ready for use from small home gardens. It is an economical vegetable, which should be more widely known, as both the leaves and the bulb are edible. The leaves, treated like spinach or young beet tops, are delicious. Here are a few tasty recipes for Kohlrabi.

Kohlrabi au Lait

Peel the green skin off the bulbs. Slice or dice thin. Cook in boiling water until tender. Drain off the water. Add

1 heaping tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons milk. Shake lightly over the fire until the butter is melted and the sauce has blended well with the vegetable. Serve, garnished with parsley, chopped very fine.

Kohlrabi Baked

Peel, slice and cook kohlrabi 10 minutes in boiling water. Drain. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place in a buttered casserole dish. Make a thin sauce by cooking down

4 tomatoes
1 cup water
½ onion, sliced
1 bay leaf and
pinch of ginger. Strain the sauce over the kohlrabi. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake half an hour, or until tender. Serve very hot.

As a Salad

Being a turnip-rooted cabbage, the kohlrabi may also be used as a salad. First it is boiled. Then diced, and then prepared exactly as potato salad is prepared, with either mayonnaise or French dressing according to taste.

There is one important thing about kohlrabi. It must be absolutely fresh, for like the turnip, it becomes "woody." If it is moist, when the fingernail presses against the outer skin, it is still young.

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An Idealist in the Family

IT IS nice having an idealist in the family; his standards of perfection naturally penetrate our domestic details. When I arrange the golden marigolds in the pale-green pottery bowl, I think them completely beautiful until I recall that the week before the critic judged my bouquet graceful and artistic but a bit asymmetrical; and I place another balancing fern-leaf in the vase. The result is exquisite. When I blend and season the lentil soup, I remember that when last we supped on that hearty dish the idealist tasted, meditated on the flavor, held it up to his ideal of lentil soup, and pronounced it not quite right. "Needs a dash more pepper!"

The children find it tedious, this weeding of a row of radishes until there is nothing visible save rich brown soil and green radish tops; this dotting of every "i" in an after-Christmas thank-you note. Tedious they find it, in the doing, but—if proud, beaming countenances mean anything—supremely satisfying in the accomplishment.

* * *

THERE ARE DIFFERENCES of opinion about the presence of the idealist on a picnic. Those who like a piquant turn to their outings think him fun; others consider him something of a nuisance. He leaves the city in his motorcar, his road map penciled for a route he has never traveled before. In his mind is a picture of the charming supper spot he will find. He envisages a pastured hill, with tall pines shadowing it; before it an open view of green rolling country, cocoa-colored plowed field squares, a distant village with white church spires and toy-sized houses; at the foot of the hill a brook with cardinal flowers along cool banks; shade and sun, a plot of moss, a spread of pine needles—perfection!

The rest of us feel that any grassy slope with a pleasant view will suffice. We see several such inviting spots: an incline near a brook ("Not high enough to look over the country."); a field with shady oak trees and sunny spaces ("Not enough variety."); an opening through the woods by a river ("Too shut in."). We drive on and on, craning our necks in the search. The children querulously inquire when we are going to have the picnic. Our appetites tell us it is past the supper hour. The perfect spot may exist but not on this road today; we seem even to have left all the possible places behind. At dusk we unpack our supper in the hollow of a sand-bank. The choice lies between that and thick woods almost impassable with underbrush.

* * *

SOMETHING OF THE sort is likely to happen when the idealist takes a motor trip of several days' duration. In the late afternoon we are accustomed to look for tourist homes in which to spend the night. There are plenty from which to choose; we pass gracious, expansive country houses with welcoming signs; solitary, peaceful farms with woods behind which promise evening sounds of whippoorwills and crickets. But the green hill far away looks greener, and so we motor on until dark, when we stumble into the first diminutive cottage we can see from the road's blackness, to hard beds and traffic noises through the night.

In the country, when we take a walk, the first rule is to go in a circle, and never return by the same road. This makes wild-flower picking difficult, because the best, thickest blooms we see won't be repassed on the way home. Our idealist, of course, invariably visualizes bigger and more gorgeous blossoms ahead. "There will be some deeper in the country twice as pretty and easier to reach," he asserts. We want goldenrod. I am tempted by any number of fluffy yellow clumps, which wave in the breeze beside me. As we near home on the other side of the valley, we find only scraggly, faded, blue wild asters. The perfect field of goldenrod free of fences lies somewhere, undiscovered.

Happily, the idealist is a philosopher. He does not look penitent nor disappointed as he eats his sandwiches in the sand pit.

"This is jolly! Unique! Ugliness is sometimes beautiful, isn't it?" "Yes, if you are hungry enough!" says he who likes spice to his outings, and roars with laughter as he brushes sand from his hard-boiled egg. Our zealot groans a little at the noise in the tourist home, but admits of no regret. Indeed, he finds the face of the woman who rents her tiny rooms, kind and friendly. "Isn't it nice we could help her?" he says. He points out how well the pale asters look against the buff walls.

It would be most unfair of me to imply that we never discover perfection. We have eaten our hamper supper on a hill-top at sunset time. We have gazed off to green wooded valleys and distant towns, rosy in the evening light. We have walked softly through pine woods, and the children have played in a chuckling, running brook at the hill base. On overnight trips we have slept in wide, clean-curtained rooms which gave us deep, refreshing sleep. We have wakened at dawn to look out over misty, dew-veiled beauty. From walks we have brought home goldenrod with every tiny frond in full bloom. And so, the idealist has brought us, as a family, to deem the occasional, absolute, supreme attainment well worth the difficult, yet somehow exciting, strivings for perfection.

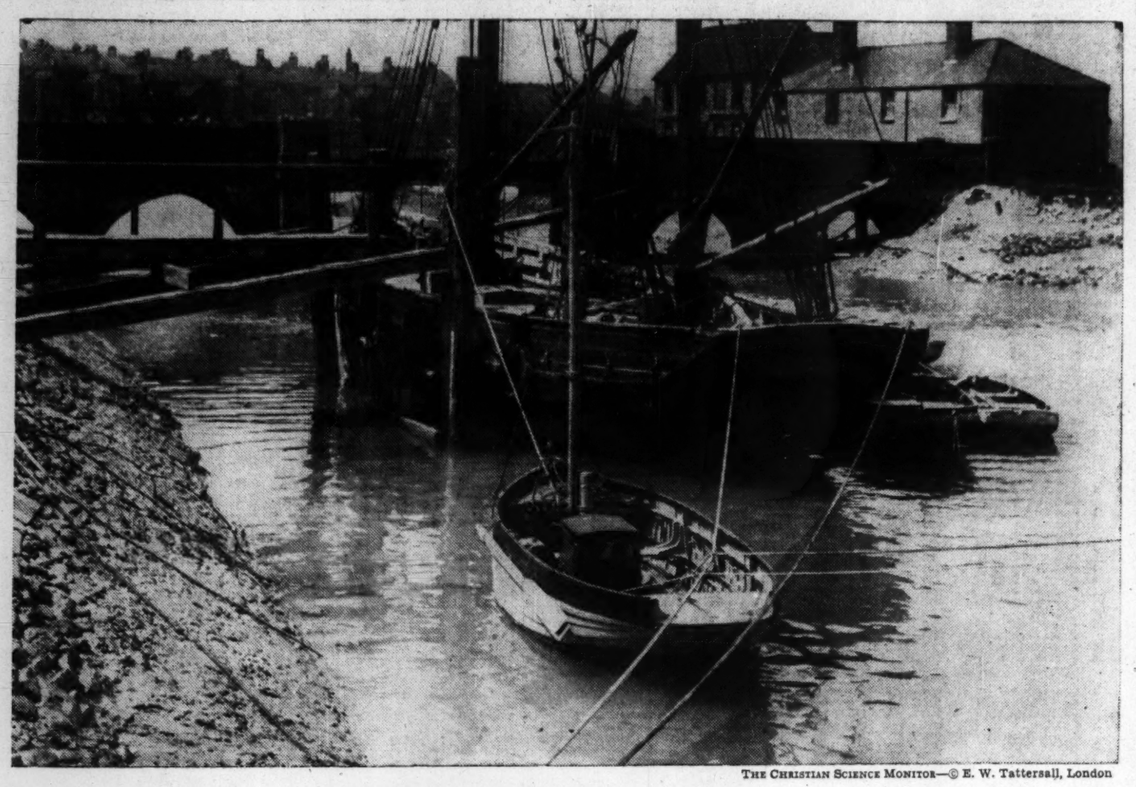
C. C. R.

In This Dim Borderland of Day and Night

THE burning day is over—
And as the cool of evening
And the hot earth meet
Soft mists arise, blurring the dusk.
There is a distant cowbell calling
In a lowland pasture—
Somewhere a whippoorwill—
And in the apple tree
A sleepy, intermittent chirping
Near a nest,
Then all is still. Until
Against the twilight and the mist
One eerie moment,
Seeming to break the quiet with its noiselessness,
A white moth flits.
And suddenly, across the drab expanse of sky,
Belated wings,
Silent, swift and sure
Seek rest.

Suspense—as though,
In this dim borderland of day and night,
Night hesitates at the last eclipse of day.
Then: In every shadow fireflies dance,
Gay crickets chirp,
Strange shapes are all about,
Transformed to fantasy the commonest appears—
Dark cavernous adventure
In the lilac bush,
Even the sweet apple trees
Conspirators whispering in each other's ears.
Till night's own merriment
Is lost in its opacity,
And nothing anywhere is visible.
Even the clothes posts are blotted out.
Only a scent—of Garden Heliotrope—
And mist
And the soft impenetrable
Dark.

GERTRUDE ALLEN



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A BRIXHAM FISHING BOAT AT NEWHAVEN HARBOR

To an Inkwell

IF you could speak, I wonder, would you tell
Of the strange way that brought you here at last
A fragile echo of a treasured past?
Those trailing flowers etched deep on your glass well
In some insistent way can still impel
My thoughts to travel back until they dwell
In loved old haunts of radiant yesterdays.
Almost forgotten are the hurried ways
Of these swift times; at sight of you I see
The hours of childhood beckoning to me.
Your silver mountings, your great Maryland seal
Were wrought with tireless care and ardent zeal.

I wish that I had known the craftsman well
Who lavished on you such unstinted skill.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

The Romantic Splendor of Exmoor

NATURE is gloriously prodigal all around Lynton and Lynmouth. She works on the grand scale in heights and hollows. At Watersmeet, for instance, where the East and West Lyn come together in eternal pouring turmoil, the gorge is overhung with rocks which in places reach 800 feet above sea level. No wonder the streams leap and whirl and cascade in their headlong hurry to get down to the ocean. The sun does its best to scorch and shrivel a way down through the heavy verdure but seldom manages to reach the fern-fringed water in more than a golden haze, tremulous with shimmering notes. . . .

Lynmouth and its environment form a most worthy frontier outpost to the romantic splendour of Exmoor. . . . You strike the Doone Valley some half-dozen miles south-east of Lynmouth and if you come to it with the memory of Blackmore's great book in your mind you will probably conclude that he added many a further touch to the actual scenes amid which Lorna Doone and John Ridd had their being. There is this wide distinction between Exmoor and Dartmoor; the latter is nearly all moor in the widest, wildest sense which the word conjures to fancy; the former is moor in patches mapped out by many exquisite tracts of purely sylvan beauty. The Doone Valley is an example in point. Geographically it is a vale running betwixt the Badgeworthy and the Lyn rivers. You get some fine desolate-looking skylines it is true but between them you get rich rolling pastures broken by many noisy little brooks; trees posted in sentinels, pickets and battalions; cosy looking homesteads; grey and ivy-green churches. If you want moorland dreariness with bogs, and tumuli and other mystic prehistoric remains which seem to curiously favour the neighbourhood of bogs when there are any about, you must get away from the Doone Country and work west towards Challacombe and Parracombe, wondering as you go how much steeper it may be possible to make roads which wheels can still grip and whether the sharper the tilt the more acute the bend at the bottom of it is really such a vital principle of highway construction as long past generations appear to have believed.

Much of Devon's share of Exmoor is a lovely and deliciously picturesque deer park: perhaps I should more correctly say series of deer parks occasionally intersected by bits of stern wildness but never approaching the savagery of Dartmoor. For every red-headed, moony-eyed deer which may exchange a fleeting glance with you ere thudding away you will probably start a hundred hares and a quarter-of-a-million rabbits. Do not misunderstand me as suggesting a tame realisation of your expectations. What most first visitors to Exmoor seem to discover is that it is more pastoral and less appallingly impressive than they had expected to find it. You may get gorgeous vistas of receding ridges ranging from vivid green and yellow to dim purple; you may look down upon tremendous defiles or up to sky-searching ruins. But the prevailing spirit of the place is one of soothing serenity.—SIR HERBERT RUSSELL, in "The Delectable West." (London: Bell.)

On the Road to Troy

A BLACK shape loomed on the quay. Shadowy forms were at work upon it in the darkness, affixing a tilt to the old country cart. We crept underneath this tilt, and the vehicle rattled off into the cold, starry night.

My mind was filled with eager anticipation. At length I was about to see with the eyes of the flesh all those things upon which my imagination had dwelt so fondly since childhood. Names from the Homeric poems seemed to mingle with the noise of the trotting hoofs and a ghostly company followed us through the night.

When day dawned, we found ourselves on a broad tableland. Down the hill to meet us came a train of camels, their humps showing in black silhouette against the rising sun. The camel-drivers marched beside them, guiding the strange creatures from time to time by pulling on the cord which united them in a string. Each of these great beasts bore a heavy burden; and they moved so swiftly that the little donkeys which formed part of the caravan were hard put to it to keep up with them.

I did not really make out the shape of our cart until I had alighted from it in the morning. A young Armenian, handsome as one of Giorgione's shepherds, was standing beside the horses which he had been driving along precipitous roads throughout the night. He wore an orange turban and a blue coat. Quitting the road, we set out across the fields, making our way through a treeless and hilly countryside, beset with thistles and brightened with flowers. Herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were grazing here and there, to the accompaniment of tinkling bells. The herdsman, muffled in a gaily stitched cloth, was sitting by a rivulet, bathing his feet. . . .

Incredibly lonely is this wonderful spot. It is not easy to find. The herdsmen of the neighborhood were unable to give our guide any indications. There is no tablet to mark the place; no sign to direct the traveller's footsteps.—From "On Mediterranean Shores," by EMIL LUDWIG. Translated by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

SO CLOSELY associated is the word Newhaven with Dieppe that one without the other sounds as bereft as Medes minus Persians.

Newhaven, to the average Englishman, is to all intents and purposes France. At its mention he is transported in a moment of time to the Continent, with the stone pier of Dieppe running out and out like a long gray arm welcoming the boat, and the quaint little un-English shops and cafés coloring the quayside.

But there is another Newhaven that belongs to a river rather than to the Channel, and forgets the sound of waves on the shore in listening to the music of the open Downs. It looks back to the grassy flats through which the river has made its way rather than to the sea, and prefers the gossip of small Sussex villages to the news that arrives from the Continent.

Linking the Downs with the sea, Kipling, who knows every turn of the coast and every dip of the high land, writes in his poem "Sussex":

"Here leaps ashore the full Sou'west
All heavy-winged with brine,
Here lies above the folded crest
The Channel's lifted line;
And here the sea-fogs lap and cling,
And here, each warning each,
The sheep-bells and the ship-bells ring
Along the hidden beach."

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Angel Voices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people who reverence the Bible falter, nevertheless, in translating its Eastern imagery into modern everyday terms. They recognize that so-called miracles were accomplished through angels by the prophets and seers of the Old Testament; but their belief that these angels were uncanny and unusual visitants restrains them from expecting, admitting, and accepting their own present ability to demonstrate spiritual power in a similar tangible and helpful way.

Recognizing the world's misconception of angels, Mary Baker Eddy did valorous work to correct it. Besides her revealing definition on page 581 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has given us two paragraphs on pages 298 and 299 of the same volume, under the marginal headings "Thought-angels" and "Our angelic messengers." In the first of these she writes: "Angels are not etherealized human beings, evolving animal qualities in their wings; but they are celestial visitants, flying on spiritual, not material, pinions. Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be." Acceptance of these truths would make men better acquainted with angels, therefore more sensitive to their approach, more obedient to their direction, and more useful agents for good.

Careful examination of Biblical stories reveals, moreover, that the truth about angels was known by the Scriptural narrators and expressed in their narratives. The thing that is emphasized is the message. In the last analysis the vital characteristic of a message is that it communicates thought—a purely mental experience.

In the Scriptural record it is stated that an angel "appeared" to certain ones. The voice or the visible presence which they recognized, and by which they became aware of the message, was therefore a phase of the appearing. The occasional recital that the angel "touched" one is quite within Mrs. Eddy's elucidation, because it is clear that our consciousness can be touched by thought. Jesus felt the distinctly mental touch of the woman who had had an issue of blood for twelve years, as distinguished from the merely physical touch of the rest of the crowd which thronged him.

When the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses in a flaming bush, and Moses "turned aside to see," it was God, not the angel, who "called unto him out of the midst of the bush." Similarly, "the word of the Lord" came to Elijah; and when he followed its leading he found that God was not in the wind, the earthquake, or the fire, but in "a still small voice."

Not alone to Biblical characters was the promise given (Isaiah 30:21), "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it." The textbook of Christian Science indicates that the voice of God is still speaking. The entire revelation of Christian Science is the voice of God heard in our own age. The voice—the mental impartation of spiritual truth—is the angelic message.

Though we may think our experience far removed from angels, yet we all entertain thoughts. Some of these may seem to us good, and some bad. In this juncture the Bible tells us to "refuse the evil, and choose the good." The good which we thus choose is an angel, and we thus entertain "angels unawares."

In the second of the above-mentioned passages, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good." They do not babble or chatter of mere nothingness. On the contrary, as voices of good, they come with blessing upon the humble and receptive thought bidding it to come up higher to the feast of good things.

Sometimes we may be loath to listen and to heed angelic guidance. But if we hear and follow the divine message, we shall be blessed. No one who obeys an angel-thought, long remains in doubt of its divine source and meaning. Perhaps we do not always realize that it is our obedience which gives the message its authority in our thought and enables its power to act in our experience.

Thus angels are always available visitants and aids, but they do not relieve us of effort. Christ Jesus could only show the way and help stumbling human beings to enter it and walk in it. He could not take their footsteps for them. He could take only his own, divinely directed by the Father. At the same time, his words assured them that the same angelic guidance was always at hand for them, as it is for us and for all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LAS VOCES DE LOS ANGELES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY muchas personas que tienen la Biblia en gran respeto y sin embargo no saben como interpretar su imaginación oriental en terminología sencilla y moderna. Reconocen que los profetas y videntes del Antiguo Testamento llevaron a cabo lo que llamamos milagros por medio de los ángeles; pero su creencia de que estos ángeles eran visitantes misteriosos y extraños les impide esperar, admitir y aceptar su propia capacidad actual para demostrar el poder espiritual de una manera similarmente tangible y beneficiosa.

Comprendiendo el concepto erróneo que el mundo en general tiene de los ángeles, Mary Baker Eddy hizo una obra bien valiosa para corregir esta equivocación. Aparte de su definición reveladora en la página 581 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) nos ha dado dos párrafos en las páginas 298 y 299 de la misma obra, bajo los títulos marginales "Angeles de pensamiento" y "Nuestros mensajeros angelicales". En el primero escribe: "Los ángeles no son seres humanos, vueltos etéreos y desarrollando cualidades animales en sus alas; sino que son visitantes celestiales, volando con alas espirituales y no materiales. Los ángeles son pensamientos puros de Dios, que vuelan con alas de Verdad y Amor, no importa cual sea su individualidad." La aceptación de estas verdades ayudaría a los hombres a conocer a los ángeles mejor, y por lo tanto a sentir su llegada más claramente y seguir su dirección más obedientemente, llegando a ser de esta manera agentes más beneficiosos para el bien general.

Un examen cuidadoso de los relatos de las Sagradas Escrituras revela además que la verdad acerca de los ángeles fué conocida por los cronistas bíblicos y expresada en sus narraciones. Lo que se acentúa siempre es el mensaje. En el último análisis, la característica vital de un mensaje es que comunica un pensamiento—una experiencia puramente mental.

Leemos en el relato bíblico que un angel "apareció" a ciertas personas. La voz o sea la presencia visible que ellas reconocieron y por medio de la cual recibieron el mensaje, era por lo tanto una fase de la aparición. La mención que ocurre de vez en cuando, de que un angel haya "tocado" a una persona está completamente de acuerdo con las elucidaciones de Mary Baker Eddy, porque es bien evidente que nuestra conciencia puede ser tocada por el pensamiento. Jesús sintió el toque distintamente mental de la mujer que había padecido de un flujo de sangre por doce años, a diferencia del toque meramente físico del resto de la gente que le apretaba.

Cuando el "Angel de Jehová" apareció a Moisés en la zarza que ardía en fuego, y Moisés "se desviaba para mirar", era Dios, y no el ángel, que "le llamó . . . de en medio de la zarza". De una manera parecida Elías también "tuvo revelación de Jehová", y al seguir su dirección encontró que Dios no estaba en el viento, ni en el terremoto ni en el fuego, sino en "una voz callada y suave".

Pero no solamente a las grandes figuras de la Biblia les fué dada la promesa (Isaías 30:21): "Tus oídos oirán una voz a tus espaldas, que diga: ¡Este es el camino, andad en él!" El libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana indica que la voz de Dios está hablando todavía. Toda la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana es la voz de Dios, hablando a nuestra generación. La voz—la comunicación mental de la verdad espiritual—es el mensaje angelical.

Aunque pensemos tal vez que nuestra experiencia es bien remota de los ángeles, sin embargo todos nosotros albergamos pensamientos. Algunos de ellos quizá nos parezcan buenos, otros malos. En este punto la Biblia nos manda "desechar lo malo y escoger lo bueno". Lo bueno que escogemos así es un ángel, y de esta manera hospedamos a "ángeles, sin saberlo."

En el segundo de los párrafos mencionados más arriba Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Los ángeles son representantes de Dios. Estos seres ascendientes no guían nunca hacia el egoísmo, el pecado o la materialidad, sino que llevan hacia el Principio divino de todo lo bueno." No murmuran ni charlan de cosas que no valen la pena. Sino que, al contrario, vienen—como voces del bien—con bendiciones al humilde, invitando al pensamiento receptivo a subir más alto a la fiesta de cosas buenas.

Quizá que a veces estemos renuentes a escuchar y seguir la dirección angelical. Pero si oímos y obedecemos el mensaje divino, seremos bendecidos. Nadie que obedezca un pensamiento angelical queda por mucho tiempo en duda sobre su origen y su significación divina. Tal vez no comprendamos siempre que es nuestra obediencia la que reviste el mensaje de autoridad en nuestro pensamiento y de esta manera le da poder para obrar en nuestra experiencia.

Así los ángeles son siempre visitantes listos y ayudantes a nuestro alcance, pero no nos eximen del esfuerzo que tengamos que hacer nosotros mismos. Cristo Jesús sólo podía enseñar el camino y ayudar a los seres humanos vacilantes a entrar en él y andar en él. No podía dar los pasos de ellos. Sólo podía dar sus propios pasos de él, divinamente dirigido por el Padre. Pero al mismo tiempo sus palabras les aseguraban que idéntica dirección angelical estaba siempre al alcance de ellos, como lo está también para nosotros y para toda la humanidad.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Beside the Pool

ALONG the apple blossom pool
Is shadow, tentative and cool.
Beside the judas tree in flower
The fiery stillness of this hour.

—HELEN FRITH STICKNEY, in *The Lantern.*

Litter-Riding

A MULE LITTER, we quickly discovered, resembles many another contrivance in this imperfect world, in that it has both its advantages and drawbacks. Shaped like a bath-tub, it might perhaps be quite cozy could one merely make it up as a bed and crawl into it. But when it is already half filled with such odds and ends as steamer-trunks and bedding-rolls, there is only a limited space left for the mere passenger. Moreover, the straw mattings are neither sun- nor dust-proof, and while one may in time and with patience learn either to sleep or to read in a litter, in spite of the camel-like motion, varied by a sudden disconcerting lurch every quarter-hour or so, when the plodding driver outside concludes that the poles need leveling on one or the other mule, the average traveler is more apt to pass his time drowsily gazing at the plethora of red pompons and trappings on his lead-mule and listen to the monotonous tinkling of his bell. Litter-riding is an art that must be learned. As the rolling motion is prone quickly to unbalance the contrivance, proper bestowal of the body is closely akin to tight-rope walking. If one be of restless disposition and accustomed to change the lower leg for the upper at certain intervals, one must not let the attention grow drowsy. . . . In all our journey my own litter turned over upon me but once, and that was in an inn-yard where assistance was at hand to drag me out from under the trunks, cots, suit-cases, and what not under which the mishap buried me; but if there were ten consecutive minutes when I did not expect it to do so, they were probably during the many times that I was not inside it. We met in the west foreigners of long Chinese experience who did all their travelling in litters, some indeed who lined and carpeted theirs with felt, put a stove inside, and journey for weeks at a time, even in the depths of winter, reading many volumes during the journey. But while we were quite ready to admit without controversy the comfort of a mule-litter as compared with a "Peking cart," I for one found the finest thing about it the fact that one could get out and walk.—From "Wandering in Northern China," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Century.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Activity in Motor and Motor Accessories Features Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Some New Highs In Spotty Stock Market Dealings

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Irregular price movements prevailed on the stock exchange today. Profit taking hampered some sections while others were helped along by investment buying and short covering. New highs for the year were made by a few selected issues.

The closing tone was irregular. Sales approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Renewed activity among motor and motor accessory shares was the only feature.

A large number of business news items, including earnings reports, dividend declarations and the regular midweek reviews, came in for attention prior to the opening.

Power Output Rises

On the brighter side of the ledger was the report of electric power production during the week ended Aug. 3 which was 9.9 per cent greater than in the like week a year ago, the largest weekly rise from year to year since the first part of January, 1935.

Popularity of merchandising shares was associated with a number of new developments. Sears Roebuck reported an increase of 26.7 per cent in sales for the first six months over the like period a year ago; sales of S. H. Kress & Co., in July were 10 per cent ahead of those last year, and net profit of Julius Kayser in the 12 months ended June 30 was reported at more than double that in the preceding year.

Bolstering these favorable items was the report that the number of out-of-town buyers arriving in the New York wholesale markets during July set a record for that month with indications that August would witness a still further expansion.

Other reports from the business front included an upward trend in freight car loadings last week as shown by carriers thus far reporting; a five-year peak for hogs at Chicago and several dividend announcements.

Early foreign exchange rates were irregular. Holland guilders declined .12 of a cent to 67.65½ cents, French francs yielded .00¼ of a cent to 6.62 cents, and British sterling advanced ¼ of a cent to $4.96¼.

Utility and Railroad Bonds in Demand

Utility and railroad obligations were in rather good demand in bond trading. Industrial issues were mixed while governments ruled mostly steady.

Fractional advances were scored by the following utilities: American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s.

Rails which registered fractionally higher prices included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Low yield industrials distinguished themselves with modest rises. These included: Bethlehem Steel 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s. National Dairy 5s and Texas Corp. 5s were exceptions with limited losses.

Federal Government issues were mixed, with a steady undertone.

The foreign list was quiet, featured chiefly by heaviness of Italian 7s.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; industrials and merchandising shares improve.

Bonds: Mixed; utilities firm.

Curb: Narrow; specialties in better demand.

Foreign exchange: Steady; gold currencies rally.

Cotton: Steady; local and hedge selling; favorable weather.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; Canadian imports indicated.

Corn: Firm; Hog market buoyancy.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: 20-25 higher; new top $11.85.

Foreign

London — Owing to the nearness of the end of the account, business on the Stock Exchange was restricted today. Gilt-edged securities and transatlantic issues were quiet, while home rails were firm on improved traffic returns. Brazilian bonds declined further, but mining and oil shares improved. Irregularity developed in home industrials. The market closed irregular.

Paris — A firm trend was registered on the Bourse today with prices showing a slight upward movement. Rentes closed fractionally lower, while international shares held steady. The market closed steady.

Berlin — With prices sagging, trading on the Boerse today was very slack. The closing was dull.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Reduced / Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of record
Soc.-Vac'm Oil	Special 15c	S	Sept 16	Aug. 23
Archer-Daniels-Midland	25c		Sept 1	Aug. 21
	Regular			
Amer Rad Stand San. pf	$1.75	Q	Sept 3	Aug. 19
Archer-Daniels-Midland	25c	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 21
Beacon Mfg pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Brown Shoe	75c	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 20
Columbia Carbon	$1	Q	Sept 3	Aug. 16
Fajardo Sugar	$1.50		Sept 1	Aug. 15
Greyhound Corp. pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept 21
Lincoln Stores	25c	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 23	July 1
TimkenRollerBear	25c	Q	Sept 5	Aug. 20
Do Extra	50c		Sept 5	Aug. 20
Union Tank Car	30c	Q	Sept 3	Aug. 16

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 5 was: Receipts, $154,251,619; expenditures, $44,706,203; net balance, $1,783,304,613; customs receipts for the month, $5,178,574. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $377,667,000; expenditures, $854,033,674, including $412,-144,888 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $476,366,674. Gross debt, $29,125,123,520, an increase of $94,691,391 over the previous day. Gold assets, $9,149,-299,630.

Inland Steel Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Inland Steel Co., quarter ended June 30, net profit $2,392,510 compared with $2,129,198 in the June quarter last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 7	Last Aug. 6
43½	32	1¶	Abraham & Str	20	45	43½	45	..
7¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	2500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	31	30½	30¾	30¾
12¾	8	.15b	Addressograph	1600	12¾	12½	12¾	12¼
13¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¾
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
149¾	104¾	3¶	Air Reduction	500	145	144	144	143
1¾	¾	..	Airway Elec App	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
20¼	15¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	800	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
13¾	6¾	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
1¾	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
162	125	6	Allied Chem	700	159½	158¾	158¾	159½
6¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	1800	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
27½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	26¾	26	26¼	26¾
20¼	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17½	..
65½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	65¾	64½	64½	64
3¾	2¼	2¶	Amal Leather	800	3¾	3½	3¾	..
33	26	1½g	Amal Leather pf	400	29	29	29	..
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	600	66	66	66	65¾
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	800	51¾	49	51¾	..
30½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	3100	30¼	30	30	30¼
65½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	65¼	64	64	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	6600	14¾	14¼	14½	14½
146¼	110	4¶	Am Can	800	144¾	143	143¾	142½
25¾	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	23¾	23½	24¼	24
57½	35	..	Am Car & Fdry pf	400	56	55½	55½	56
15¾	8	..	AmChain	200	14	14	14	..
25¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	24	24	24	24¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	4000	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
7	2	..	Am & For Pow	9900	6¾	6	6¾	6¾
39¼	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1600	39½	37½	37½	38¾
34¾	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	35	34	34½	33¾
12¾	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	1600	12	11¼	12	11¾
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	800	5¾	4¾	5¾	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
31	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	31¾	26	31¾	25¾
37	29½	2.40	Am Home pr	1100	36½	36	36	36
4¾	2¾	..	Am Ice	300	3½	2¾	2¾	2¾
9¼	4½	..	Am International	1300	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
21½	13½	..	Am Metal	900	21½	21	21	21
24¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	900	23¾	23	23	23¼
8¼	1¾	..	Am Power & Lt	11600	7½	6¾	7¼	7¼
34½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	3500	31¾	32¾	32¾	32
17½	10½	..	Am Radiator	6500	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
40¼	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	4100	39¾	37¼	39	37½
25	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5200	24½	23¾	24	24¾
99¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	91	90	91	..
9½	4½	1	Am Seating	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
24¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	800	23¾	22	23¾	22¾
47½	31¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	43¾	42¾	43¼	43
144	121	7	Am Shell & R pf	200	140½	140	140½	140
19¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	19	18⅝	19	19
100¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	400	100	100	100	99½
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	300	98¾	98¼	98¼	98½
106	88	2	Am Stel F pf	100	105	105	105	..
43	33½	2	Am Stores	100	37	37	37	37¾
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	56½	56¾	56¼	55¾
133½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	6300	133¼	132¼	132¼	132⅝
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	60	14½	14½	14	14
14⅞	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	3600	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
75	48	6	Am Wat1pf	100	75	75	75	..
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	46	45	46	46¼
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
18	8	..	Anaconda Cop	16500	17¼	16½	17¼	16⅞
25	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	22	22	22	..
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	105	105	105	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	300	49	49	49	49
122¾	118¼	7	Archer Dan pf	10	118½	118½	188½	188
107⅝	97	7	Armour Del pf	600	107⅞	107	107¼	107⅜
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	26000	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pf	3500	63¾	63	63	63¾
7	4	..	Arnold Constable	500	7½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
29⅜	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	2100	29	28¼	29	28¾
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	14⅜	13¾	13¾	13⅝
101⅜	60⅞	9¶	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	101	101	101	101⅜
40½	25½	.8.	Asso Oil	20	40½	40½	40½	40
57⅝	33¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	3500	51⅞	51	51	52
91	68⅞	5	Atchison pf	100	88½	88½	88½	90
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	22½	22½	22½	23⅛
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
28	21⅞	1	Atl Refining	1500	23¾	23	23¼	23⅞
113	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	113½	113	113½	113
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1600	25¼	25¼	25½	26¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	100	7	7	7	6¾
4	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
			—B—					
6¾	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	7500	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	20¼	19½	20	20
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14⅝
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2800	18⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅜
47¼	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	47½
3¾	2⅛	..	Bangor & Ar pf	200	3⅛	115	115	115
33	26	11⅝g	Barker Bros	300	6	5¾	6	5¾
60½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	120	60½	58	60	56
50⅜	37½	.50	Baypk Cigar	500	45¾	45½	45¾	45½
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3700	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
115	107¾	.7	Bayuk Cigar pf	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
40	15¼	15¼	Beech-Nut Pack	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
92	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	91	91	91	90½
19⅜	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	1200	13¼	13	13½	13
18	11⅞	..	Gendix Aviation	3500	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17¼
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
40	24	2	Best & Co	500	49	48½	48¾	48½
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	35¾	34¾	35	35⅜
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	300	88	86	88	88¼
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	520	22	22	22	21½
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	4500	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
23¼	16⅝	.40	Bloomingdale	130	22	21½	21½	..
112	103¼	7	Bloominkdale pf	14000	108½	108	108	108½
72½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	700	63	61½	61½	62½
11¼	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	1800	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
59⅜	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	45¾	45½	45⅝	44⅝
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	98	98	98	98
47¾	45	2¶	Bon Ami B	200	43	43	43	..
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	1200	25½	25	25¼	25½
47⅞	35¼	1½	Bork Warner	500	47⅞	47	47¼	47⅜
40⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	11500	40¾	38¾	40⅝	38¾
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2500	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13¾
45⅝	23⅛	3	Brikgs & Strat	100	44	44	44	..
36¼	30⅜	7¶	Bristol Myers	400	34½	36	36½	36
44¾	32	3	Brooklyn Man T	1200	44½	42¼	44	42¼
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	..
67¾	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66¼	65¾	65¾	66½
31½	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	200	22¾	22¼	22¾	22
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	400	53¼	62	62	63¼
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	7¼	7½	7½	7¾
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2200	13¾	13⅜	13½	13⅝
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	40	87	86	87	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1400	4⅞	4¾	4⅜	4½
10¾	5¾	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	35	35	35	35
4⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5¼
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	900	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	100	6	4½	4½	4½
17⅞	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1800	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17⅛
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	1400	16	15½	15⅞	15¾
			—C—					
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	300	33½	33½	33½	33¼
1¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	4¼	4	4	4
22⅜	13⅜	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	1500	20¾	20	20	20¾
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	800	9	8¾	9	9
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	..
11½	4⅞	3	Capital Admin	200	11	11	11	11
45½	12½	2	Capital Admin pf	100	45	45	45	45
69⅜	45¾	..	Case Thresh	3500	66	65½	65⅝	65⅜
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2000	52⅞	52¼	52¼	53¼
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3500	29	28	28¼	28½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	800	4¼	4	4	4¼
33⅝	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	10	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
55⅛	34	..	Central RR of NJ	200	49	49	49	7
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	500	7½	7½	7½	6½
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	2500	58¾	56¾	57½	58
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	800	6	5½	5½	6
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45½
45⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	2000	45¾	45½	45¾	45⅞
46⅝	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	46⅜	45½	46	46¼
2⅝	1	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	3½	3¼	3½	3
27	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	900	27¾	26⅞	27	26⅞
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	3600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
4¾	⅜	..	ChiM&StP pf (h)	3500	2¼	2	2	2¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	400	6	5⅞	6	6
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	800	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	2	2	2	2
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	700	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	27¾	27½	27½	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4
21	9	..	Chile Copper	160	19	18¼	18¼	..
60⅝	31	1¶	Chrysler	21500	59⅝	58⅝	58¾	58½
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	1700	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	91½	91	91	91
6	3¼	..	City Stores	900	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	800	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
230½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	200	228⅝	228⅝	228⅝	..
18¼	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm P	3500	17½	16¾	17	17½
57⅞	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	55½	55½	55½	..
27	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2700	26	25¼	25¾	25⅝
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	20	100	100	100	100
8	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	300	8	8	8	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2¾	2	2	2
28½	5	..	Colo Fuel pf (h)	20	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
10	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	11500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
79¾	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	500	80	79	79	79¾
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	800	75	74	74	75
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	200	89⅝	89½	89½	90
51¾	39½	2	Comm Credit	1200	51	50⅜	51	51
68¾	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	1500	67¾	67	67¼	67¼
100¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	800	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	100
23⅞	17⅝	.60¶	Comm Solvents	2000	19¼	18½	18⅝	19¼
2⅜	¾	..	Comwith & So	21500	2⅛	⅞	1	⅞
58	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf	1800	56½	56¼	56½	56
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	200	37	33⅞	37	38
56	41	4½	Conn Ry & Ltpf	40	53	53	53	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	17	17	17	17½
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
23½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	11500	31¾	30¼	30⅜	30⅞
100½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	500	100½	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
4⅛	1½	..	Consol Laundries	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	7500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	800	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	10	77½	77½	77½	77
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	300	10½	10	10	10⅝
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
17⅞	13¼	..	Cont Baking A	1500	7¾	7½	7½	7½
1½	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	1	1	⅞
66¼	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	300	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	63⅞
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	88¼	87½	88	87¾
11¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	800	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅜
40⅜	28½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1700	41	40¼	41	40½
1⅝	¾	..	Cont Motors	1500	1⅛	1	1	1
23	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	11000	21	20⅝	21	20⅞
59½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	130	59⅜	58⅜	58⅝	59⅛
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	500	71½	71⅜	71½	71½
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	1200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
39⅛	35½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1000	35⅛	35	35	35
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	46⅝	46½	46⅝	..
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	900	24½	24	24¼	24½
76½	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	74	74	74	75¼
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	5	..	Cuba Rr pf	100	7	7	7	..
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	66	63	63	65¾
476	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	1700	41½	40	40¼	41¼
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	300	18½	18½	18⅝	18½
105¼	89⅛	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	103	103	103	103
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	8	7¾	8	7⅞
83½	73	1	Cushman 7%	10	87	87	87	..
26⅜	16	..	Cutler Hammer	400	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24½
			—D—					
36¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3500	35½	34¼	35⅛	35¼
27½	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝
43½	23½	..	Del Hudson	1700	34	33⅛	33⅞	34
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15½
93½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	91	90½	90½	..
36½	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	200	26½	26½	26½	26¼
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	1500	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
29⅝	17½	..	Douglas A	7500	29½	27¾	28⅜	28¼
9⅝	6¾	..	Dresser B	500	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
⅝	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	300	½	½	½	⅝
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	400	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	19
109	86¾	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4500	109	108¼	108⅝	108½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	800	130	127	127	130
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	East

Business and Industry

Trade and Industry Show Substantial Midsummer Advance

Commerce and Finance

Wool Consumption Continues Heavy And Prices Hold

The position of wool, according to conservative wool merchants, is sound. This point of view doubtless has much to do with the maintenance of wool prices so steadily at the current level, for no sooner does the market commence to sag a bit than a buying movement starts sufficient to stabilize the market again.

The movement of wool at the present moment is fair, everything considered, and consumption continues heavy. Latest reports of the Government on wool consumption for the month of June were, for apparel purposes, 54,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared with 69,000,000 pounds in May. This might appear to be a decided recession from the preceding month—as it is—but in reality the June consumption is considerably above the normal average monthly consumption of about 40,000,000 pounds.

Week's Sales Are Average

Sales reported for the last calendar week totaled about 4,500,000 pounds, in addition to which there was some wool sold by the houses which do not make reports of their sales, so that close to an average turnover probably resulted for the country as a whole.

For the current week, the movement continues fair up to the present writing, sales reported for Monday and Tuesday being 1,430,000 pounds, and prices are steadily maintained. The great bulk of the wool being sold is of the fine and fine medium order.

There has been a heavier proportion of the better stapled wools sold, also, including not a little graded fine and fine medium wool, including French combing and staple wool with the short clothing wool out. The best of these wools—not strictly staple—appear to have been moved at 70@72 or possibly 73 cents, clean basis, with less attractive wools selling all the way from 65 to 70 cents, according to character and staple. Strictly staple wools of the Ohio delaine order have been sold at as high as 80 cents, clean, sales in the grease for best graded lots being 31@31½ cents

There has been some choice staple half-blood territory wool sold at about 70 cents, clean basis. Some average half-blood is reported sold at about 64 cents, clean. High three-eighths have been sold as high as 60 cents, clean basis, while some other good three-eighths staple—presumably to be used for government contracts—has been sold apparently at less than this level.

Domestic Clip Estimate

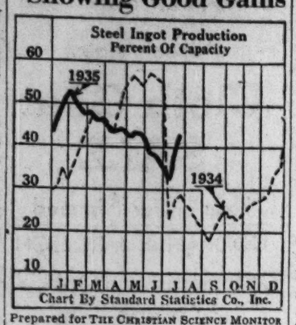
It is estimated that of the domestic clip, there are available for the manufacturers about 200,000,000 pounds of wool in the hands of growers and dealers, of which about 35,000,000 pounds is old wool. In addition, there probably will be shorn in the Texas and California fall clips about 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, all short wool of the felting type. At the June rate of consumption, there is less than enough domestic wool out of consumer's hands to run the mills four months.

Foreign markets are very steady although comparatively inactive.

Receipt openings of lightweight men's wear of the tropical worsted types for the coming lightweight season have been at about 10 to 25 cents a yard over those of a year ago.

Mohair is selling fairly well at firm prices.

Steel Ingot Output Showing Good Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEEL production is forging ahead under the impetus of a wide variety of miscellaneous buying.

Automobile producers have not begun to lay in materials for their new models and, although steel quotations thus far have given no indication of weakening, it is reported that concessions are being asked which may test the price structure.

Cudahy Packing Co. Offers $25,000,000 In Two New Issues

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 — Cudahy Packing Co.'s new issue of $20,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund 3¾ per cent bonds, series A, due Sept. 1, 1955, is being offered the public at 100 flat by a banking group which includes Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., the Central Republic Company, A. G. Becker & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Shields & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Hayden, Stone & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co., First of Michigan Corporation and others.

The same group also offers a new issue of $5,000,000 convertible sinking fund 4 per cent debentures, due on Sept. 1, 1950, of the Cudahy Packing Company at 100 flat. The debentures and first-mortgage issues are both dated Sept. 1, 1935, with interest to accrue from Oct. 1.

The proceeds from the sale of these securities will be used in part to retire on Dec. 1, 1935, the company's outstanding first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1946, at 102½ and accrued interest, and to retire on Oct. 1 the company's outstanding sinking fund 5½ per cent debentures due in 1937, also at 102½ and accrued interest. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and debentures is to be used to reduce current borrowings and for other corporate uses. A sinking fund is provided for both the first-mortgage and debenture issues beginning on Sept. 1, 1936.

Crude Oil Output In United States Increases in June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Crude petroleum in the United States for June is reported by the Bureau of Mines as totaling 81,724,000 barrels, or a daily average of 2,724,000.

The daily average was 130,000 barrels higher than for May this year and 189,000 above that of June last year.

Natural gasoline production totaled 3,008,000 barrels, compared with 3,085,000 for May.

Imports of crude petroleum totaled 2,848,000 barrels or a daily average of 95,000, compared with 111,000 average in May.

Stocks of crude petroleum at refineries declined from 65,885,000 barrels at the end of May of 64,523,000 at the end of June.

Stocks of natural gasoline at the end of June totaled 3,106,000 barrels at refineries and 2,745,000 barrels at plants and terminals, compared with 3,398,000 and 2,579,000 at the end of May.

Exports of natural gasoline increased from 9,911,000 gallons in May to 13,436,000 in June.

Neideckers Assign Assets For Bankruptcy Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 7—Bertrand Coles Neidecker and his brother, George W. Neidecker, partners in Neidecker et Cie, who conducted the Travelers' Bank, have assigned, under agreement, to creditors of the closed Travelers' Bank in Paris, all properties except that which "is exempt by law from levy and sale by other execution."

The Neideckers did business in Paris, Cannes, Nice, London, Geneva, Amsterdam, Shanghai and at 40 Wall Street, New York City.

A petition in bankruptcy against the Neidecker brothers was filed yesterday by the depositors of the closed Travelers' Bank of Paris. The petition was entered by Herbert Stern, a New York attorney.

The action was a move to have the United States District Court take over whatever assets the concern may have in this jurisdiction.

Business Resists Slump Influences In Month of July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Business activity is reported by the Commerce Department to have shown resistance to summer-slump influences in July.

"Reports on retail sales and construction activity," the department's monthly survey of current business said, "indicate improvement on a seasonally adjusted basis. Freight car loadings have declined, while the available data does not indicate much change in the adjusted index of industrial production.

Sharp Steel Recovery

"Outstanding among July developments was the sharp recovery in the steel industry. After moving downward from February to the first week in July, operations expanded steadily from 34 per cent of capacity to 45 per cent in the final week of the month.

"Only part of the gain was attributed to the automobile industry which enjoyed a relatively large volume of sales during the month.

"The further increase in electric power production was also a favorable indication, although the movement of freight by the railroads has continued to lag.

"Lumber business has been better this month and building supplies generally have benefited from the modest improvement in private construction operations.

"The June improvement in retail sales has continued during the present month with gains in rural areas especially pronounced. Commodity prices have moved slightly lower since May but there has been practically no change in the index of finished products."

Mineral Output Rises

Discussing manufacturing activity during June, the survey said, the decline in that month approximated the usual change, while mineral output increased substantially, influenced by large expansion in the coal industry.

"The decline in factory employment in June," the survey said, "was offset by increases in nonmanufacturing industries and in agriculture so there was probably little or no net change for the month. Average hourly wages in factories were the same in mid-June as in May.

Morgenthau Asserts Sales Tax Tokens In Four States Illegal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau will notify four states that their sales tax tokens are illegal.

Legal experts in his department have concluded that use of tokens manufactured by states for payment of subpenny sales taxes is illegal and Illinois, Colorado, Missouri and Washington will be notified immediately of the decision, Mr. Morgenthau said. The tokens represent fractions of a penny.

The Treasury's move was interpreted in some monetary circles as reopening of a drive for congressional approval of federal coinage of half-cent pieces and mills (one tenth of a cent). The Secretary asked the House Coins, Weights and Measures Committee a month ago to legalize "fractional coinage," but his bill was pigeonholed on the ground it was drawn up "too broadly."

The midget pieces are sought by the Treasury to meet demands from sales tax areas. At present persons making small purchases often are required to pay a cent even though the tax may be smaller.

The Treasury's ban against state-coined tokens does not apply to trolley tokens, Mr. Morgenthau said.

New Treasury Bills Yield 0.070 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Secretary Morgenthau announces tenders for $50,000,000 or thereabouts of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Aug. 7, 1935, and maturing May 6, 1936, which were offered on Aug. 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Aug. 5.

The total amount applied for was $150,119,000, of which $50,102,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.962, equivalent to a rate of about 0.050 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.947 and the average rate is about 0.070 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Arizona Road Building Costs Rise This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Cost of constructing roads in Arizona this fiscal year will be about 75 per cent greater than for the last year, because of regulations under which Work Relief funds must be expended, according to Thomas S. O'Connell, chief engineer of the State Highway Department.

The department's budget for the 12 months beginning July 1 is $15,157,304, and $8,000,000 of this is to come from the President's $4,000,000,000. Of the $8,000,000, $1,345,000 is budgeted for 14 grade separations, the rest for new highways.

Washington decrees that in building highways, no more than $1400 a year may be spent for each man employed, and at least $1100 of that must go for labor—not less than 130 hours a month. On grade separations, 60 per cent must go for labor; the remainder may be spent for materials, engineering and other costs.

New Louisiana Oil Field May Disturb Crude Price Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 7 — Riches and prosperity for many and possibilities of another wrangle between Louisiana and the Federal Government have followed in the wake of discovery of extensive oil and gas deposits near here.

Since July 16, when a deep test in the Rodessa gas field 30 miles north of the city was brought in as a 25,000-barrel gusher, north Louisiana, east Texas and south Arkansas have seethed in excitement. Eighty thousand acres of land have changed hands at prices which started at 50 cents an acre and which now average from $10 to $5000 an acre, with drilling obligations.

Covers Three States

The new field, in which 26 locations for wells have been made already, is located in the northwest corner of Caddo Parish (county). Adjoining the new field on the west is Texas, on the north Arkansas. Four of the locations are in Cass County, Texas, oil operators believing the producing horizon extends across the State line into the Lone Star State. Just several miles north into Miller County, Arkansas, Governor O. K. Allen of Louisiana has leased 1200 acres—with a drilling obligation. Geologists have declared the new field extends over 20 miles in length and from 3 to 5 miles in width, which would take in the three states.

In Louisiana's allowable for August, announced recently, the new Rodessa field was not included, leading to a wide discussion over production and the price structure of oil. Officials of the United Gas Public Service Co., owners of the discovery well, have said the big producer is running around 3500 barrels daily—far in excess of nearby Texas's production, where wells within 40 miles of the new field are prorated at around 35 barrels a day as a protection against overproduction and a collapse in the price structure. Indictments for production of "hot oil" are common in the East Texas giant field.

Governor Allen, questioned here while visiting Shreveport, declared the new Louisiana field would not be prorated "until satisfactory production tests." Oil men said his statement indicated the next four or five wells — "production tests"—would receive no immediate proration, causing no little excitement.

Fear of Overproduction

Immediately fears that overproduction in Louisiana might lead to disruption in the crude oil price structure spread to Washington, where Senator Long, who controls oil and gas production in this State, was sought out for questioning.

The Senator sought to relieve the tension by declaring the State would restrict the output.

In Louisiana, however, the Governor and the State Department of Conservation failed to include the new field in its allowables for this month. Mr. Long told reporters, however, that Louisiana did not intend to allow its production to interfere with the price structure, despite the fact, as he put it, that "Louisiana does not recognize" allocation recommended by the Federal Oil Administration.

As activity increases, the threat of over-production grows. Louisiana's August allowable was placed at a total of 138,700 barrels by the State—fifth in production by states. Five additional wells producing 3500 barrels a day would increase the danger considerably, oil men declare.

The World's Business

Will Great Britain *Ever* Go Back to Gold?

THE newspapers are diligent in keeping the prospect of an understanding between the pound and the dollar always dangling before the eyes of Britons and Americans. Sometimes, however, the "peg" is without substance. This is the case with the item from London that Mr. J. P. Morgan called upon Premier Stanley Baldwin. The news hounds could think of nothing about which the banker and the statesman should see each other than a pound-dollar understanding.

It would be my guess that the subject was not even mentioned. In a pre-Roosevelt era, yes; but many things have gone over the dam since Mr. Roosevelt assumed the Presidency, and the most significant is that American bankers have been deprived of any power they may have had in the past to dictate the dollar policy of the United States. In regard to the pound, the same is true, I think, of British bankers. Any understanding between the pound and the dollar will be the work of Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Chamberlain. And even these officials are by no means free agents. Back of them are the elected of the people, who, more than ever before, have assumed a feeling of responsibility for the foreign value of their currencies. For good or ill, exchange rates are now in national politics.

An understanding between the pound and the dollar means, of course, an alignment between the currency policies of Great Britain and the United States. The United States has gone further to attain this end than has Great Britain. America has already—though provisionally—pegged the value of the dollar to a number of foreign currencies. This it has done by fixing the price of the dollar in gold. The currencies of a number of countries headed by the franc are fixed similarly. Therefore, the relation between the dollar and these currencies is constant. To that extent the United States has reverted to internationalism in respect of the foreign value of its money. But the world's main money unit other than the dollar is the pound. And this is not fixed to gold, provisionally or otherwise. Nor is there, apparently, any collaboration between the currency authorities of both countries, though collaboration is possible even without any British commitment as to a return to gold. The pound will not hear of a tie with other independent currencies. It is interested at present only in extending the "sterling bloc"—that is, in working with currencies which are dependent upon the pound.

* * *

In looking into the future of the pound's international policy, I shall restrict myself here to the question whether Great Britain *ever* will go back to the gold standard. Readers may raise their eyebrows at this question. For Great Britain is the traditional defender of the gold standard. Over 100 years ago Britain began the campaign to win the world to gold. And even today, in spite of still being off gold, it is the declared policy of the British Government to return to that standard. Nevertheless, I am posing my question. I am moved to do so after reading numerous articles and speeches in British publications pleading for the maintenance of the status quo. Also one hears the question raised and animatedly discussed in American financial circles.

Britain remains traditional only up to a certain point. When something has been proved unworkable beyond a shadow of a doubt, then Britain will startle the world not only by changing it, but also by not shedding a tear over that vanished something! In such circumstances the *volte face* has the appearance of being part of the tradition! Before September, 1931, Britons were valiant defenders of the gold standard. Even during the wartime off-gold experience (which lasted till well beyond the war) Britons felt that their pound was not exactly in good standing without its metallic support. The anti-gold faction were rated at worst radicals, at best unorthodox. You don't find much of that feeling in present-day Britain. A story I heard some time ago comes to mind by way of illustration. A clerk at one of the leading London hotels had been in the habit of obliging departing patrons by exchanging their pounds into foreign currencies. He stopped the service two or three days after Britain left the gold standard. As he explained the reason, "It's too troublesome now, with those *foreign* currencies bobbing up and down." It never occurred to him that it was the pound that was doing the bobbing! Such faith accounts in great part for the confidence in the pound, whether it is attached to gold or not. Confidence has also grown out of the long experience with a non-gold pound. It is plain, in short, that the pleaders for a return to gold find themselves arrayed against a powerful and no longer radical opposition.

* * *

But there are, I think, two main arguments which lead me to think that eventually Great Britain will return to gold. First, and I adopt the phraseology of Dr. Paul Einzig: "The habit of mankind to prefer gold to anything else as a preserver of values is some thousands of years older than the system of the gold standard." One could write a volume on this reason. But a moment's thought will illustrate the hold of this habit. The second reason for thinking that Britain will eventually return to gold is the relation of gold to the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Empire produces fully 70 per cent of the world's gold. The industry is particularly vital to South Africa. India, too, is tremendously concerned with the retention of gold as a monetary metal. Perhaps the greatest hoard of gold is in India, in ornaments, caches, and bars. If gold were demonetized, then its price would fall to its market value as an ordinary, though precious, article of merchandise. That would immensely reduce the exchange value of India's hoards—or, to describe them more properly, savings. Perhaps the British decision not to return to gold would not entail universal demonetization. But the possibility would be present. It would be enough in itself, it seems to me, to dissuade British statesmen, who have had to endure a bombardment from India for their alleged responsibility for the troubles of silver, from turning their backs on gold.

H. B. E.

Hollywood to Put $10,000,000 More On Films in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 7—Production budgets for the current fiscal year indicate that Hollywood will spent $10,000,000 more upon its film output than was the case in 1934-35. At the same time, slightly fewer productions are scheduled to leave the studio lots here.

The Hays office has figures to show that 1000 short subjects and 490 features, in round numbers, will be made in Hollywood during the coming year. These are expected to cost $120,000,000, which sum may be compared with an outlay of $110,000,000 last year and an output of 1000 shorts plus 540 features.

Productions More Costly

Since it is evident that somewhat more money is going to be spent in making fewer pictures, it may be concluded that productions are again becoming costly. But this deduction does not entirely fit the facts. It happens that some features are costing very large sums; but, on the other hand, Hollywood is learning to produce some of its best motion picture entertainment upon relatively small budgets.

This year's production schedule can be used to illustrate the situation. While it is estimated to cost $10,000,000 over the expenditure in 1934, yet that amount is still far from peak figures established here during the boom days and continuing even through the business depression.

Total production costs during recent years are listed by the producers' association as follows:

1921	$80,000,000
1922	95,000,000
1923	122,000,000
1924	98,000,000
1925	95,000,000
1926	100,000,000
1927	130,000,000
1928	115,000,000
1929	125,000,000
1930	150,000,000
1931	200,000,000
1932	180,000,000
1933	135,000,000
1934	110,000,000
1935 (estimated)	120,000,000

During the latter one third of this period, the number of feature pictures has hovered around 500. It rose to 582 in 1930 and declined to a minimum of 466 in 1931. In the latter years production costs reached their peak as the studios struggled desperately to recapture audiences lost because of reduced national income and widespread public distaste resulting from a racy product.

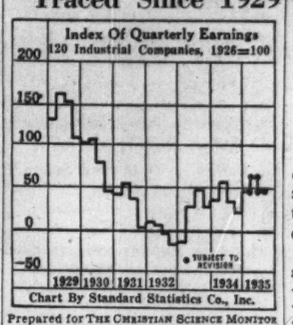
Profits in Clean Pictures

That such a policy of lavish expenditure for effect did not succeed is now a matter of recent history. Last year, however, the reform movement got under way, and Hollywood has found that cleaner pictures—costing even less money—are making fat profits. This is seen in the general improvement of motion picture finances which has followed the purity campaign.

At the present time there is a noticeable trend toward the production of a few deluxe features at a heavy cost, such as "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Anna Karenina." The outlay for such productions is necessarily heavy, but at the same time returns from the box office are expected to pay for them.

Much more common is the ordinary feature that is manufactured to satisfy the double bill theater, which must be sent out at a cost in keeping with low rentals. But in doing so many of the costly practices and operations have been discarded and new technique found, with surprising results reported in the field of better entertainment.

Quarterly Earnings Traced Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARNINGS by quarters are traced on the chart from 1929 to date, with results for recent periods partly estimated and those for the September quarter wholly estimated.

Trade Barriers Cost U. S. $20,000,000,000 States Cordell Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The cost of trade barriers is estimated by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as something like $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000 a year.

That is his rough estimate of the penalty nations put upon themselves through arbitrary limitations on the free flow of commerce. His answer to the problem is the reciprocal treaty program of restoring trade through channels slowly cut in the barriers now looming between countries. His program is under sharp attack from many sources in the United States, particularly from regions whose products are regarded as endangered by freer trade.

Typical illustration of this opposition came from Representative James G. Scrugham (D.) Nev., whose State produces some of the manganese allegedly injured by the Brazilian trade treaty—not yet in effect. Representative Scrugham in the House yesterday described Secretary Hull's program as "the most flagrant example of giving away material trade advantages with no adequate compensatory return which is recorded in all the history of the nation."

Socony-Vacuum Oil Reduces Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., yesterday put its common stock on a 30-cent annual dividend basis, compared with 60 cents a year in 1934. It declared a semiannual dividend of 15 cents.

When directors in February declared a dividend of 15 cents, which was paid March 15, it was stated that dividend action in the future would be taken semiannually. Previous dividends were 15 cents each, paid quarterly.

Production of Steel During July Higher

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute reports July production of steel at 2,270,224 gross tons compared with 2,230,893 in June and 1,489,455 in July a year ago.

In July the industry operated at 39.4 per cent of capacity compared with 40.3 per cent in June and 27 per cent in July of 1934.

The increase in tonnage from June to July in spite of a lower operating rate was accounted for by one more working day in July than in June.

Canada Again Seen Ready to Finance In U. S. Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Local bankers welcome the registration of $76,000,000 of refunding bonds of the Dominion of Canada on Saturday for two reasons.

In the first place, it settles favorably the long-pending question whether the Canadian Government would submit to registration under the new requirements of the Securities Act. Secondly, it is taken as a sign that Canadian issues, which have been absent from the New York market in any important volume for the last four years, may be expected here from now on, as Canadian governmental bodies take advantage of the extraordinarily low interest rates in the New York money market.

One-Time Heavy Borrower

Canada was a heavy borrower here during the 1920's, selling an estimated $1,000,000,000 of securities during that time for Canadian governmental bodies, railroads and corporations. New York virtually replaced London as the market in which Canadians hired money.

During the depression many factors combined to all but eliminate this borrowing. American investment funds went into hiding and the capital market here practically disappeared. Exchange fluctuations between the United States and Canadian dollars stood in the way of financing. The London money market, reviving a year or two before the American market, threatened to regain its original position as favorite money market for Canadian borrowers. And fears developed that Canadian borrowers would be averse to registering their offerings with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington.

These obstructions have now disappeared. The American market, at least for refunding issues, is strong. Exchange fluctuations between the United States and Canada have been eliminated.

Domestic Financing Revives

Meantime domestic financing in Canada has been reviving rapidly. According to Wood, Grundy & Co., Ltd., Canadian Government and municipal financing in July, amounting to $60,000,000, was the largest volume for that month in five years, a performance somewhat like that of the American capital market last month. Total Canadian financing in Canada during the first seven months of 1935, amounting to $322,000,000, was over twice the total for the same period of 1934.

The issue registered Saturday is the first Canadian issue since the inauguration of the SEC, and the second foreign issue, the first having been sold by Finland. The last previous Canadian issue floated in this country was in June, 1933, $60,000,000 of 15-months' notes at 4 per cent. The current issue, in striking contrast, is to run for 10 years, yet will carry a coupon of only 2½ per cent. It will be entirely for refunding purposes.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., August 6, 1935.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 3, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 16, 1935. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

THE MARYLAND FUND
Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

Most persons of means have individual investment problems which differ from those of others; to meet these diverse needs numerous trust and fiduciary services have been developed over a period of years.

These services vary from provision for the safe keeping of securities to the complete management of estates.

We have prepared a booklet "Estates and Trusts" which describes the many capacities in which we act for the property owner. A copy will be mailed on request.

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH · 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
Join Our Vacation Club
22 Boylston St., Boston
Interest Begins
August 15

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 100% profit selling friends, neighbors, wonderful 21 folder $1. assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWER, 288, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA COMPANY, Fitchburg, S-4, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WE WISH to sublet our unfurnished apartment in Bronxville, N. Y., for 1 year from Sept. 1st; triplex apartment with 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, central heating, garage; $135 per month. Write Byron Hatfield, Mystic, Conn., or John R. Fisher, Real Estate Broker, Bronxville, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricent and automotive necessity; every car owner a prospect; every user a booster; increase power and mileage; reduces gasoline costs; lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-round repeat business; contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery; commission DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER, EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Single man, Christian Scientist; qualified to instruct piano, band, glee club, in small boarding school. LEELANAU FOR BOYS, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

MANUFACTURERS WANTED

WOULD like new type butter rule placed on market on royalty basis; 10c retail; bakelite; applies only to print butter and measuring cup; endorsements. Write EVA L. ANDRUS, Fayette, Iowa.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

MEXICO CITY—Few guests received in private home; beautiful situation, garden; references exchanged. Apartado 2233. Mexico, D. F.

REAL ESTATE

BUY our land in California; make money four ways; 18 miles from city of 5000 on 99 highway; plenty salmon, trout, wild game; $90.00 per acre. P. O. Box 415, Kansas City, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WE have many properties in East, Middle West and Northern States for exchange for So. Calif. real estate. If interested in sale or exchange your Calif. prop. send full details to J. T. ZEEMAN, The Frank Meline Co., 4128 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GENEROUS commission to qualified saleswomen and distributors selling Sandra cosmetics in their community. SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

U. S. ROUTE #283, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 20303 Lake Shore Boulevard (East), Telephone KEnmore 0370-M. JUDITH MORRILL.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
Established 1922
TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
One for the care of MENTAL CASES, the other for REST AND STUDY and the care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. Licensed by the State of New Jersey
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
TEL. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic, physical education director desires position with large company or school; teach, speak Spanish well; Univ. Illinois graduate. Write E. T. SEALEY, San Benito, Texas.

WANTED

WANTED—Photographs of the original Mother Church taken during its erection in 1894. Box P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO Body and Motor Repairs, Brake Service, Body Painting. H. W. Johnson & Co. Inc., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BIRDS FOR SALE

PARROT FOR SALE
Young handsome Panama bird. Call morn. and eves. at 125 Manthorne Rd., W. Roxbury, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME for children with expert instruction by college trained teacher; grade work, or special tutoring; sports, trips, riding. CORA SMALLEY, Milton, Mass. Bluehills 1636.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT your own price to right people, Chesham, N. H., Silver Lake, 8-room electric lighted cottage. MRS. TIFFIN, 20 Clearway St., Boston. Ken. 0723.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view, home cooking; $12.50 and $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y. R. F. D. No. 2.

Pinecroft Lodge, East Derry, N. H.
Quiet, restful country home; excellent home cooking from our farm products; near bathing, fishing, churches, pine grove; reference if desired; weekly rate $15.00. Tel. Derry 537.

POCONO MTS.—Beautiful, quiet farm for rest and study; 2½ hours from New York; shady grove by brook; swimming; cool nights; splendid food; refined American adults desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5800
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
LONDON
1 And 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
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16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
MILAN
45 Viale Bianca Maria Tel. 75-672

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath .....$40-$45
844 Beacon St.—2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath .....$37.50 to $50
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath .....$40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath .....$35-$40
30 Remenway St.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration, $37.50 to $42.50
Apply to Supts. on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Harlow — at Harvard Square
Complete Listings
for fall occupancy now available.
Let us help you.
12 Brattle Street Tro. 7336

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270. OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager. 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

114 FENWAY
Suites of 5 and 6 large outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway.
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

FENWAY Apartments 1-2-3-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $85 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5500.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive residential section; six spacious rooms, shower, refrigeration, rear porch; middle floor; off Beacon St. Longwood 2113.

REMEMBER
Before you rent
APARTMENT
See the new deluxe housekeeping suites
GARRISON HALL
8-16 Garrison Street Boston
Opp. Mechanics Bldg.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Sunny 5-rm. apt., hot water heat; nr. Forest Hills and Arnold Arboretum. Call Par. 4006-M after 6 p. m. weekdays.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5 room modern apt., available Sept. 1; adults who prefer quietness and refinement; 15 min. Boston, 107 Norfolk St. GRA. 4067-W.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

REMODEL—REPAIR NOW
For estimates on concrete work, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, plumbing, electric and gas appliances, furnace work, asbestos covering, weather stripping and painting—call FE. 1213.
EDW. P. COOKE
233 W. Swissvale Ave., Edgewood, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

SMART dressmaking at your house or mine; also fine lingerie, moderate charges. Call or write MISS GROSS, 37 W. 88th St., N. Y. C. Schuyler 4-9727.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SHARON, MASS., 19 Pine Road—Seven rooms and bath; near center and station; quiet neighborhood; price $4800. Phone MR. MABIE, 2096, for appointment.

HELP WANTED

THOROUGHLY experienced couple, Protestant, take full charge of home; good cook, plan meals, do marketing, chauffeur, gardener, butler; family two adults; modern home in Boston; references required. Box Z-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN wanted to teach people to drive; must be able to furnish car; Christian Scientist preferred. DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL, 83 Silsbee Street, Lynn, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive home overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State Li cense. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd 502.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-0484.
PRIVATE HOME

WESTCHESTER CO. — Delightful rooms, porches, garden; care if needed; reasonable. Phone 543, 610 Lorraine St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Sunny Hours
Established 1932
A home meeting the individual need.
Telephone 6-0202 Caldwell, N. J.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston Street.

MILLINERY

MADEMOISELLE CAVALLO—Distinctive hats at moderate prices, remodeling. 9 Norway St., Suite 1, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 186 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. A. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Pres.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8036. Kir. 4083

PAYING GUESTS

CONSODINE HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach under same management 40 years.

EAGLE REST INN, New Preston, Conn. (Lake Waramaug)—12th season; high altitude; cool nights; sweeping view of hills; harmonious atmosphere; interesting old stone house; rooms or cottages; recreation barn, ping pong; delicious meals; European plan; $15 per week minimum.

Mountain Rest Inn
INTERVALE, N. H.
"For the Hungry Man"
A Good Place
To dine
To stop over night
To spend a week end
To vacation awhile
A quiet, restful, harmonious home
Rates Reasonable

PINE TOP VILLA, Box 12-A, Youngsville, N. Y., Tel. Jeff. 78F4; altitude 1700 feet; extensive view; country home, modern, homecooking; limited number of guests; moderate rates.

Sun Dial House
Come for the happy hours of a week-end, a long vacation or overnight. Rest, study or play in lovely country. Spacious room with sleeping porch and bath amply accommodates 2 at $12.50 a week each. Other rooms $15.00 to $20.00 a week. Fireplaces. Transportation to beach and church.
Old Colony Hill, off Route 3A, Hingham, Mass.
Hingham 1133

THE PINE KNOLL, Lime Rock, Conn.—Genuine hospitality, excellent accommodations, await your visit. Phone Lakeville 67-3.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St. Boston Mass. Hancock 2718

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

COUNTRY PLACE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Eleven acres, wooded hills, orchard, garden, out-buildings, accessible, 10 minutes to station, completely furnished, four master bedrooms; a real bargain for reliable year round tenant; brokers protected. Phone Murray Hill 2-3430, New York City, or write Box P-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Beautiful brick home, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, 7 fireplaces, all new plumbing, vapor oil heating system, garden, pool, brick terrace; residential Beaconsfield section of Brookline. R-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HARVARD, MASS.
Beautifully located colonial home; all in fine condition; 10 rooms, 6 chambers; large screened porch; 300 fruit trees, grapes; 18½ acres; price $13,000, mortgage $10,000. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

MONTCLAIR, Essex Fells, Glen Ridge, Maplewood—Desirable homes at attractive prices; now is the time to buy suburban property. JOSEPH JOINER, 26 Gates Ave., Montclair, N.J.

SMALL farm, Southern N. H.; ideal summer home; 7-room Cape Cod, exc. condition, mod. plumbing, fireplace, furnace; fine view; woods, meadows; reasonable. R. E. BELL, Alstead, N. H. Tel. Als. 80.

Wellesley, Mass., Rentals
Sixteen Modern Homes, $65-$180
R. S. DERBY
42 Central Street Telephone 2143

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, 41 Park St. Choice rooms, private bath, excellent meals, garage; moderate prices; near Coolidge Corner. Tel. Long. 8737.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive home, pleasant surroundings; convenient to transportation; moderate rates; table guests welcome. 151 So. Clinton St. Or. 5-8681.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS., Caldwell House, 21 Sutton Ave.—6th season; excellent food, comfortable rooms; rates $15, children under 10 $10 per week. Tel. Salem 3394.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE COD—Pleasant View, Mattapoisett, Mass., near New Bedford, Route 6—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; nearby swimming, golf. MRS. J. G. DUNSEITH, Tel. 1.

Lexington, Mass., Twin Oaks
Cozy home in the woods for overnight guests; room and bath $1.00 per person. MR. and MRS. EDGAR W. HOUGHTON, Route 2-A, Junction 128.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses, furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON—Security for study and culture assured students who consult Mrs. Tiffin's Room and Service Directory, 20 Clearway, Ken. 0723.

BOSTON—Pleasant, homelike rooms near The Mother Church; price reasonable. 95 Gainsboro St., Suite 4. EMMA RANKIN. Kenmore 6017.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. Com. 9151, 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON, near The Mother Church—Small furnished apt for few weeks; frigidaire. THE SERVICE BUREAU, KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road, Water Side—Large, airy rooms, one with private bath; near subway. MRS. G. H. YEAMES.

BOSTON, 129 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill—Large room, twin beds and shower; convenient for tourists. Lafayette 7847.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Light, airy, quiet rooms; dinner at night if desired.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022 MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with private family in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractively furnished, outside, single-double, redecorated; running water, elevator; temporary-permanent; $5-$7. En. 2-9461.

SHOE REPAIRS

GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR
SHINE & HAT CLEANING CO.
82 Westland Avenue Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, handyman; familiar with all eastern states; temperate; excellent references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION desired as teacher of French and German, secretary for both, or governess; excellent references; experienced. MISS ANTONIE VELLEMAN, 4 Randall Place, Annapolis, Md.

WANTED—Position as companion, capable of assuming complete responsibility. Mrs. Florence H. Simonsen, 50 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N. Y.

YOUNG lady, now employed, experienced in buying and selling women's dresses, wishes position with future. Write Box B-24, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

AUG.-SEPT.—4 guests taken in summer home; modern; rates $15. Box 19, West Thornton, N. H.

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; swimming; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

TWO WEEKS OF REFRESHING CAMP TIME May Be Yours at
SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 25th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach; wholesome food: $15 per week. Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

VALLE LAWN INN—Enjoy best of hospitality; heart of old Dutch settlement; quiet, restful countryside, mountain air; golf and swimming near by; GOOD FOOD, vegetables, and Jersey milk from Valle Lawn Farm. MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP, Chatham, N. Y. Chat. 0204.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

SUMMER CLEARANCES
Now in Effect at
M. E. BLATT COMPANY
Glorious shopping days at Blatt's with with clearance prices in the very things you want—
Furniture . . . Ready-to-Wear
Floor Coverings . . . Children's Wear, etc.
Be sure and shop Blatt's often—the savings are decidedly worthwhile!
M. E. BLATT COMPANY
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
336 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE
$3.95
Genuine Frederic Vita Tonic
Permanent $6.50
35c minimum prices prevail
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

For Diamonds and Watches
see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HACKENSACK

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-6416

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 2-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE [illegible]

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

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Large selection Standard and Portables—New, Used, Rented, Serviced, Sold.
—ONE-YEAR GUARANTEE—
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
by Trained Experts
Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Infra-Ray Permanents, $6; Eugene Permanent, $5
Other Permanents, $3 and $4.
337 Main Street OR 3-9516
"Service that makes us popular."

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Henry F. Schmidt & Co.
Stationery and Office Equipment
Greeting Cards and Sporting Goods
350 Main Street OR. 3-0757

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

Ford OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
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The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
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FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

AMERICAN GARAGE, Inc.
OF PLAINFIELD
VERIFIED
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
LUBRICATIONS
ACCESSORIES
Park and Seventh Tel. Pfd. 6-3061

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Just Prices in Upholstering
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed
Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
Stirling Antique Shop
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TEL. PLFD. 6-9096W

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MisSIMPLICITY
LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
120 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work

Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair, $7.00. Also other permanents, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave, $1.00.
Parking space always available.

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
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RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3009
Grass Seed Hardware
Garden Tools Garden Rollers

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

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FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct From Farm to You
BUTTER, EGGS, BUTTERMILK
(Special Delivery)
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Tel. Lebanon 27 M. J. Sheridan Jr., Prop.

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KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
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AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
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Coal—Lumber—Millwork
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Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WEST NEW YORK

OLD GOLD IS VALUABLE!
Don't sell it to strangers. Don't pass upon its value. Have us do it!
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Tasteful Shoes
726 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Always the Best for Less
Puritan Beef Company
32-34 North Ninth Street
Free Delivery, Free Parking
Tel. 3-3201
Welfare Orders Redeemed

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Emma-Lee BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
36 East Broad Street Tel. 4417
Coiffure Reflections

Norma Beauty Shoppe
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14 WEST BROAD STREET Tel. 988

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 10:30 a. m.
837 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
The New 1935 Hoover Electric Cleaner
Sold on Convenient Payments

PARIS
CLEANING and DYEING WORKS
PARIS delivery car in your neighborhood daily.
Two Stores:
Plant, 1401 Peach St. Dial 22-032
Store, 308 West 8th St. Dial 23-198

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Annual August
Cloth Coat SALE
Plain or Fur Trimmed

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

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Direct by Mail Advertising
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111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

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Good Sodas
◆
GORGAS DRUG COMPANY
16 and 1306 NORTH THIRD ST.

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

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W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

A New One-Price Laundry Service
PAK-A-BAG
All You Can Tie in the Bag, $1.35
NEW WAY LAUNDRY
BARING 6164 4809 ASPEN STREET

RUSSELL L. MEDINGER
Florist
126 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

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INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
Complete Line
CAROLINE M. OPPERMAN
1701 Koppers Bldg. ATlantic 0400
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

ST. LAWRENCE Creamery MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 3241

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Saylor's own make Mayonnaise with the flavor that is different, priced at 25c a pint jar. Try a jar and convince yourself.
Fourth and Penn Streets Phone 6253

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

The LORISH Cleaners
JUST DIAL 6455
Reading's Fine Cleaners
506 WALNUT STREET

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth

Radio and Newspaper Peace Spreads Station Ownership

Though occasional local skirmishes are still being reported, the "war" between radio and the newspapers is virtually at an end. More newspapers than ever are obtaining radio station operation licenses. The bitter-end competition has apparently been dropped. Even Editor and Publisher, trade journal of the newspaper profession and always a harsh critic of American radiocasting, now takes the editorial stand that the radio "is essentially a means of public communication, and neither a competitor nor ally, but adjunct of the daily newspaper instrument."

A check on the ownership of American radiocasting stations by newspapers reveals that to date exactly 117 out of the 640 stations in the United States, one in Hawaii and 15 in Canada are wholly or partially owned by newspaper interests. At least 30 more stations are currently being sought by publishers either through purchases or the securing of new local station licenses from the Federal Communications Commission.

The opposition of newspapers to the radiocasting of news has also apparently disappeared, for two of the leading press associations are now supplying news to radio stations exactly as they do to newspapers. United Press and International News Service report an aggregate of about 75 radio clients now purchasing their news while Transradio Press, independent radio news-gathering organization, claims to have 250 station clients.

Paid $200,000 for Station

The eagerness of publishers to gain a foothold in radio, which most of them have ignored admittedly until recent years, was illustrated again last week when the owners of the Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman and Times, leading newspaper of that State, purchased Station KLZ, Denver, for $200,000.

Recently the owner of the Pensacola (Fla.) News and Journal, who also publishes the Jacksonville Journal and the Reading (Penn.) Times, purchased WCOA, Pensacola, which he is now operating as an adjunct to his newspaper. Then the publishers of the Amarillo (Texas) Globe-News bought out two local stations and combined them into one, now known as KGNC.

A few months ago the Ardmore (Okla.) Ardmorite obtained the Federal Communications Commission's approval to build a new local station, which is now on the air as KVSO, and at the present time the Superior (Wis.) Telegram, large owner of WEBC, Duluth, is putting the finishing touch to its new station in Hibbing, Minn., which is expected to be on the air in September as WMFG. The Superior Telegram also has had a favorable FCC examiner's report on its proposal to erect another new station in Virginia, Minn.

Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka, Kan., Capital, which operates WIBW in Topeka, has a deal pending for the acquisition of WLBF, Kansas City, Kan., which he intends to operate as an adjunct of his other daily newspaper, the Kansas City Kansan. Amon G. Carter, publisher of the Forth Worth Star-Telegram, which operates WBAP there, has an application pending for another station in Fort Worth.

The unusual spectacle—at least in recent years—of a newspaper disposing of its radio station is reported from Nebraska, where it is learned that the Norfolk (Neb.) Daily News has about completed negotiations for the sale of WJAG to private interests. The tendency has been to buy, although a few years ago the Chicago Daily News sold WMAQ to the National Broadcasting Company. In the early days of radio such newspapers as the Los Angeles Times, Detroit Free Press, Boston Transcript and Birmingham News all sold their radio stations to non-newspaper interests which still retain them.

Own Station Chains

Although 118 American and Hawaiian radio stations are owned by newspaper interests, this does not mean that an equal number of newspapers own or control such stations. Several publishers own a multiplicity of stations. The Hearst interests own six; the McClatchy newspapers of California own five, including one in Reno; the Gannett newspapers own or lease three; the publishers of the Lancaster (Penna.) New Era and Intelligencer Journal control five, of which two are in Wilmington, Del., and the owners of the Des Moines Register and Tribune operate three. Jesse Jones, publisher of the Houston Chronicle, also controls three stations in that city, directly or indirectly.

Newspapers whose owners control two stations are: Dayton Daily News, WHIO, Dayton, and WIOD, Miami; South Bend Tribune, WSBT and WFAM, South Bend; Shreveport Journal and Times, KTBS and KWKH, Shreveport; Cleveland Plain Dealer, WHK, Cleveland, and WAIU, Columbus; Oklahoma Daily Oklahoman, WKY, Oklahoma City, and KLZ, Denver; Portland Oregonian, KGW and KEX, Portland; Portland Oregon Journal, KOIN and KALE, Portland; Harrisburg (Penna.) Telegraph, WHP and WKBO, Harrisburg.

'NRA Loyalty' Sought by Labor For Union Label

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7—Plans were laid here yesterday for a nationwide campaign to enlist for the union label the same patriotic support given by the public to the Blue Eagle in the early NRA days.

The drive will enlist 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, 1,700,000 members of the National Farmers' Union and the support of the American Legion, Workmen's Circle, German-American Alliance, foreign language newspapers and various women's groups, according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation.

As president of the label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Woll said the campaign would begin Sept. 1 and would call for committees of union men and women to visit merchants to check up their union label wares, organization of consumers to "buy union" and the sending of speakers to civic clubs, Parent-Teacher groups and the like. It will be emphasized that "the union label is your only assurance that child labor was not employed." This almost exactly duplicates one of the arguments used for the Blue Eagle.

Establishment of a Needle Trades department in the American Federation of Labor similar to Building Trades and Metal Workers' bodies is being discussed at a secret meeting of the executive council of the Federation here today. Reports indicated that if the heads of the five chief needle trades unions favored the plan, establishment of the department would be authorized. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the two leading needle trades organizations, were said to favor the proposal.

These two, with the United Garment Workers, and the Millinery and Fur Workers' unions, constitute the "big five" of the needle trades, having a combined membership of about 500,000, according to Federation reports.

An unexpected development when the council held its first meeting yesterday was the appearance before it of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, New York Works Progress administrator, who explained his coming to Atlantic City as due to wanting the labor chiefs to "understand exactly the facts" of the differences between his administration and the workers over the prevailing wage dispute.

After meeting with the council, General Johnson, who was accompanied by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said he had "explained the complications and differences between the Works Progress administration and the Public Works administration," and that the labor leaders had "just listened."

William Green, president of the federation, who is presiding at the sessions here, said General Johnson "reported progress in New York on the Works Progress administration," and also "reported some opposition by workers to subscribing to the security wage."

"They believe that such action might tend to reduce the prevailing rate in private employment. . . . We will simply await developments with interest."

"General Johnson had no request to make of the council and appeared only as a matter of information. He told us there were 1,250,000 on relief in New York City and that he had fixed a rate of $55 a month for unskilled workers and $93.50 for skilled workers. He also explained that the prevailing wage schedule would be followed on Public Works Administration projects, but not under the Works Progress Administration. Our only controversy will be with the latter."

Perth Man Heads Mine Office for Thirty-fifth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—With a world-wide reputation in the gold mining industry, and at 80 years of age, Richard Hamilton was re-elected for the thirty-fifth time in succession to the presidency of the Chamber of Mines. After mining ventures in India, Victoria and New South Wales, Mr. Hamilton was appointed manager of the Canada del Oro Company's mine in the State of Arizona, mining copper and silver.

In 1895, after flotation of the Great Boulder Proprietary Gold Mines Ltd. in London, Mr. Hamilton was appointed manager, in which he remained until 1926. In 1897 he was elected President of the Kalgoorlie Chamber of Mines, which in 1900 extended its activities to embrace the operations of all Western Australian mines under the title of Chamber of Mines of Western Australia, and absorbing the Coolgardie organization of that period.

He has attended 34 out of 35 of the annual meetings held, missing that of 1904 during a business visit to England. It is said that he has produced more gold than any other man in the world.

London Jobs A-Plenty For School Graduates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "More work than workers" is the report given by the Central Schools of the London County Council in regard to the boys and girls who are passing now from the schoolroom to paid employment in London.

The young people dealt with by the Central Schools Employment Committee, which cares for the wage-earning requirements of school-leavers, are experiencing no difficulty in "finding their feet"—and in finding them not in mere blind alley occupations, but in work which offers good opportunities of training and good prospects.

Reporting to the Minister of Labor on the conditions of juvenile employment in 1934, the employment committee says that boys with a clerical training have no difficulty whatever in finding posts as junior clerks, while brighter trade conditions have sent up the staff requirements of warehouses and London merchants are glad to engage lads who have undergone the commercial training of the Central Schools.

Girls fare even better than boys. For girls between the ages of 15 and 16, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Oregon

Corvallis—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

56.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did Sir Thomas More write his "Utopia" in French? (*Yes.... No....*)

2. Do the countries of Colombia and Bolivia touch? (*Yes.... No....*)

3. If you were looking for the book of Haggai, and you opened your Bible to Habakkuk, should you turn the pages to the right? (*Yes..... No....*)

4. Was Saul the first king of Israel? (*Yes.... No....*)

5. Does 2½ times 2½ equal 6¼? (*Yes.... No....*)

6. Was Harvard the first college established in America? (*Yes.... No....*)

7. Did the United States Supreme Court rule that certain provisions of the AAA were unconstitutional? (*Yes.... No....*)

8. Is it correct to say that the water area of the world is more than twice that of the land area? (*Yes.... No....*)

9. Did Chaucer write "The Faerie Queene"? (*Yes.... No....*)

10. Is Portland the capital of Oregon? (*Yes.... No....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Oiling Streets

FROM the waste oil product of the garages in town, one man makes a weekly wage. He collects all the discarded oil when car owners have garage men refill their cars, then he goes about to home owners where the graveled streets are dusty and unpleasant, and he spreads this oil on the gravel for so much a yard. The garages are glad to dispose of this waste, the home owners are glad to have their dust problem solved, and the man is glad for a chance to earn an added bit to his daily income. M. S.

What They Say

On the Threshold

"Today the whole world stands on the threshold of a great industrial and commercial advance."—*Cordell Hull.*

Crime Impartial

"The criminal underworld plays no favorites; it preys on the public, on industries and labor alike."—*Thomas E. Dewey.*

Work

"Nothing of any good is done in this world without hard work, and you value all the more what has cost you effort."—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Strange Indeed!

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"YOUR friend Gertrude Gull asked for you," said Florrie, the prominent pigeon, after making a perfect landing at the side of her old friend and companion, R. P. Scroggins, Boston Common squirrel.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Scroggins. "And what did she ask?"

Florrie winked, using one eye for it while staring ahead with the other eye. "When you would come and see her," she said.

"Right now," said Mr. Scroggins without looking at his watch.

In due time the venerable squirrel stood on the Fish Pier and waved a greeting to Gertrude Gull, who rested on the topmost peak of a schooner's mast. She waved back, rested some more and then flew to Mr. Scroggins's side. He raised his high hat, bowed, and said kind words.

"So Florrie told you?" said Gertrude Gull.

"So she did," said Scroggins.

"I wanted to show you something," said Gertrude Gull.

"At your pleasure," said the knight of the Common, bowing again, easily and from the waist.

Gertrude Gull led him aboard the schooner. The tide was low and the schooner was therefore several feet below the floor of the pier; but a person who can climb up or down a tree minds not at all such a problem, and Scroggins crawled aboard almost as quickly as Gertrude Gull flew.

She led him across the deck, which swayed gently, to Scroggins's great delight, and pointed to two objects in a box.

Both had shells. In fact, they were practically all shell. Scroggins poked the shell of one with his cane. It reached out two long claws, and its eyes, which were as though at the end of toothpick-like rods, waggled.

"Dear! Dear!" said Scroggins. "And what is he called?"

"Lobster," said Gertrude Gull. "He crawls on the bottom of the ocean. Those two big claws are strong. He uses them instead of a knife and fork, when he eats."

"Strange indeed!" said Scroggins. He then turned his attention to the other occupant of the box. It was brown and was likewise all shell, but it had no big claws like the lobster; instead it had an odd tail, thin and hard, and it had legs, or something, underneath the box part; and the most wonderful thing was that the back part of the box opened and closed. Scroggins' eyes fairly popped as he watched this creature.

"And what, my dear Gertrude, do they call him?"

"He is known as Horse Shoe Crab," said Gertrude.

Scroggins looked and looked, occasionally poking Friend H. S. Crab with his cane, which Friend H. S. seemed rather to like, although there was no change of expression on his face for the reason that by the usual standards there was no face.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gertrude and Scroggins Meet

"Has he eyes?" said Scroggins.

Gertrude Gull rustled a wing. "It is generally believed that he has, and if you will look closely you will see places in the front of his shell which are pretty near what we think of as eyes."

Scroggins bent nearer and scrutinized the place with keen interest. "Strange indeed!" he said. Comrade Lobster scrouged about and Friend Crab moved his tail.

Scroggins invited Gertrude Gull to go back to the Common with him. "I'll need your help when I tell about these two persons."

Guess Again; These Are Not Stalactites

Here We Have an Unusual Glimpse of an Underground River at the Foot of the Grindelwald Glacier, at Interlaken, Switzerland. The Splashing of the Water Against the Icy Roof of the Stream Forms the Icicles. The Picture Was Submitted by Mrs. R. Lethbridge of Melbourne, Australia, and We Cheerfully Award Her a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club and One of the Promised Dollars.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Infer, imply (Mrs. J. R. V —The writer reports an increasing number of instances in which "infer" has been used, when the writers obviously meant "imply." She requests that the matter be cleared up.

Let us remember that the speaker or writer does the implying, and the listener or reader does the inferring. For example:

The Governor, in his recent speech, said that the State's finances were "for the time being" in good condition; but he *implied* that a rise in taxes would be necessary.

The audience *inferred* from the Governor's remarks that the financial situation in the State was far from satisfactory.

Some readers may infer from the correspondent's request that the two words may have been misused in a certain international daily newspaper; but whether she implied this or not, we can assure one and all that we are always on the lookout for just such little foxes that spoil the vines.

Potsherd (many inquiries)—A recent typographical error in this column made it appear that this word was to be pronounced *poh'-shurd*, instead of *pot'-shurd*. We are thankful that the mistake was so evidently erroneous that no one could be misled.

Addis Ababa (several inquiries)—Conforming to the generally accepted style, The Christian Science Monitor is adopted this spelling for the capital of Ethiopia; and is abandoning Addis Abeba.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: With the new solidified gasoline, the suave oil station attendant must master a new approach. "How many lumps, please?"

Atlanta Constitution: A penguin has been heard over the radio. The penguin has many natural advantages as a master of ceremonies, as it has a built-in dress suit.

Punch: "Even in the ousiest time the resources of the post office are not strained," says a writer. This also applies to the ink.

Quotation for Today

THE true source of cheerfulness is benevolence. The soul that perpetually overflows with kindness and sympathy will always be cheerful.—GODWIN.

In Lighter Vein

Competition

"Not married yet?"

"No."

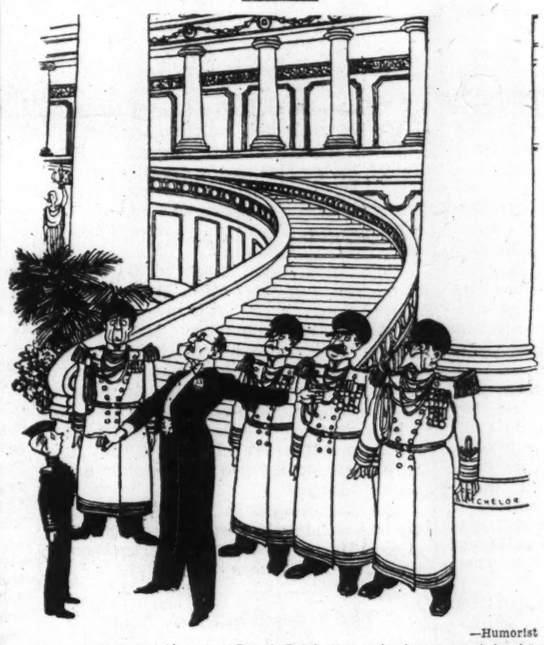
"But I thought you had serious intentions in a certain direction."

"I did, but the evening I intended to propose to her she told me she loved Browning, and Kipling, and Shelley. Now, what chance have I with a girl who is in love with three other fellows?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Unknown

The poet Wordsworth was walking in a country lane, thinking of serious matters, when a laborer came up to him and said in an excited manner, "Have you seen my wife?"

Wordsworth replied, "I didn't know you were married."—*From "Places and Persons," by Margot Asquith.*



—Humorist

Manager of Super-Cinema: "Page! Fetch the orchestra. I want to drum this fellow out!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Binghamton, N. Y.

AT THE time of the recent floods in southern New York, a young man started up the Chenango River with a boat to attempt to rescue some of the unfortunates whose homes had been swept away.

Sighting a man with a boy and a girl battling the water, he took them all in and started on the return trip. Midway in the current his frail bark was capsized. Thinking nothing of his own safety, he shouted to the father to take the little girl; and the young man took the boy, but they were at once swept under by the flood. At length one head appeared above the surface, and then two. The young man had the boy on his back.

Could he withstand the swiftly running current, or would they be dashed against the trees on the bank? With a strong arm he grasped a short branch that came within his reach and held on with all his might. For eight hours he clung to that stub of a branch, until at long last he was rescued by a motorboat.

This is the story of a humble, modest shopworker in one of the shoe factories at Johnson City. He has cut off that 10-inch stub from the tree, and says it shall be given the place of honor on his mantel. Of his own bravery and endurance he says very little.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jason and the Magistrates

FROM the seventeenth chapter of Acts we learn that Paul and his companions were the guests of a certain Jason during their stay at Thessalonica (verse 7).

Toward the close of this period, the Jews, who had not been convinced by the Apostle's preaching, caused a disturbance in the city, and, with the aid of what our Common Version calls "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," they attacked Jason's house. Finding to their chagrin that Paul was not there, they arrested Jason "and certain brethren," and proceeded to accuse him before the magistrates on the ground that he had harbored revolutionaries (Acts 17:7).

This was a serious charge, and one which "troubled . . . the rulers of the city" (verse 8); but at length Jason and his companions were released, evidently on condition that they promised to arrange for Paul's immediate departure (see verses 9 and 10).

Daily Anecdote

Kindness to Animals

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wife of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, was putting on her shoes and stockings one morning when she uttered a little scream.

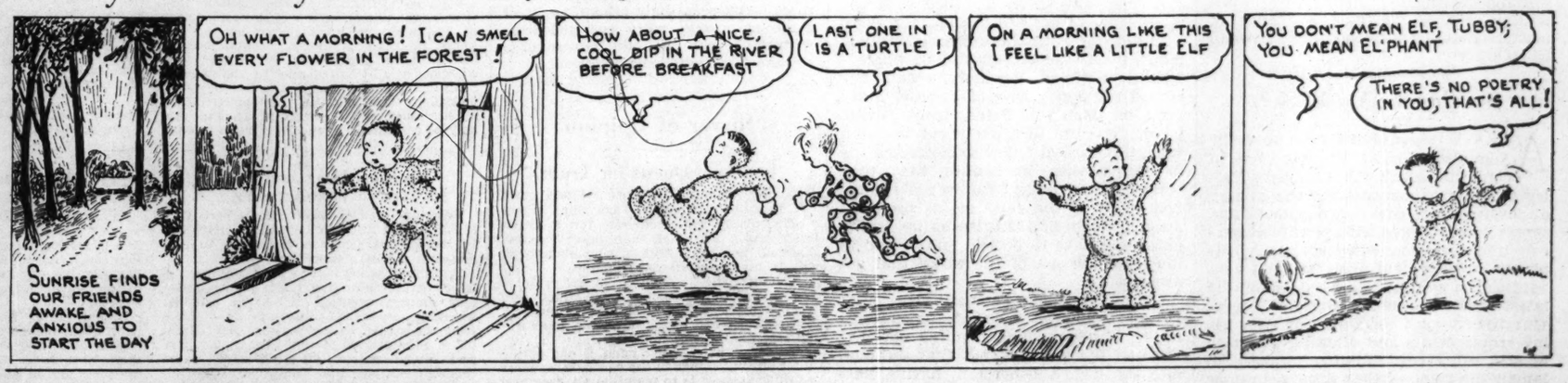
Professor Agassiz, who had not then arisen, raised his head and solicitously inquired the reason.

"A little snake has just crawled out of my boot!" she exclaimed.

The professor slumped back onto his bed. "Only one, my dear?" he asked. "There should have been three." He had placed them there the night before to keep them warm.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Early Morning Swim*

By LE PELLEY


SUNRISE FINDS OUR FRIENDS AWAKE AND ANXIOUS TO START THE DAY
OH WHAT A MORNING! I CAN SMELL EVERY FLOWER IN THE FOREST!
HOW ABOUT A NICE, COOL DIP IN THE RIVER BEFORE BREAKFAST
LAST ONE IN IS A TURTLE!
ON A MORNING LIKE THIS I FEEL LIKE A LITTLE ELF
YOU DON'T MEAN ELF, TUBBY; YOU MEAN EL'PHANT
THERE'S NO POETRY IN YOU, THAT'S ALL!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Lemonade Tax*

By THE HAGERS

ICE COLD LEMONADE
I FOUND SOME FRIENDS OF MINE IN TRADE— THE DUCKLINGS SELLING LEMONADE.
"HELLO!" I QUACKED. "I CANNOT PASS WITHOUT AT LEAST ONE COOLING GLASS.
YOU HAVE A GOOD LOCATION HERE; YOU SHOULD DO VERY WELL THIS YEAR."
"WHAT DO YOU CHARGE?" I ASKED WHEN THROUGH. "ONE CENT, AND ONE CENT SALES-TAX TOO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Unionism vs. Communism

ON BOTH the west coast and the east coast of the United States there are this week reactions to the flamboyant talk heard last week in Moscow. Whereas Communist speakers boasted of the strife they had fomented or intend to foment in American industry, negotiations are under way between the Water Front Employers' Association of San Francisco and the International Longshoremen's Association to avert a marine workers' strike in September, and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting at Atlantic City, has on its agenda the question of what to do with a Communist fur workers' union in New York.

Samuel Darcy, an American delegate addressing the Communist International Congress, predicted "a strike of unprecedented scope" under Communist leadership by seamen and dock workers on the American Pacific coast when the longshoremen's one-year working agreement expires next month. There is a way, however, by which Communists can be prevented from claiming any dubious credit for such a strike. That is by sensible, fair-minded employers and the sensible, non-Communist majority of workers getting together and having no strike.

It behooves all who want to see improvement of industrial welfare worked out along American and democratic lines to support the efforts of employers and conservative unionists to achieve and preserve mutual understanding. Marine employers on the Pacific coast complain that the comparatively new union has not been able to keep sporadic disturbances from disrupting work. The union must learn to keep its agreement, and employers must exercise patience commensurate with the fourteen years of repression when they prevented the existence of any effective union.

Certainly it is to the interests of capital to learn to get along with unionism, especially in contrast to the threat of Communism. However much organized labor may have battled organized capital, unionism is based on the premise that free labor and private capital *can* work together, can devise a fair division of earnings and thrive by their joint efforts. Of recent years in the United States they have done this by increasing co-operation rather than conflict.

Similarly it is to the interest of free trade unionism to work harmoniously with enlightened industrial management. This is illustrated by the fact that labor unions in either Communist or Fascist countries today constitute no free voice for the worker, but merely another arm of governmental authority.

Hence the essential incompatibility which results when Communist groups attempt to "bore from within" established labor unions and to take them over. This incompatibility is the issue before the A. F. of L. executive council in the case of the International Union of Fur Workers, which has permitted a rival Communist union to affiliate with it.

So long as Reds talk of amalgamating workers against the bourgeoisie, as they continued to do at the Comintern Congress in Moscow after proposing to support liberal governments in preference to Fascism, they do not speak trade union language. Such Communist co-operation is shown to be merely an expedient, a temporary stratagem, awaiting the class war which they consider necessary to their purposes.

In true unionism, however, co-operation with industrial management is a permanent policy, a working arrangement, a *modus vivendi* to obtain the most productive use of all talents. Unionism is working to show that successful co-operation along these lines is possible. Communism is working continually to show that is impossible and so to force a change of masters. Between such opposites there can be no unity.

Bending the Yardstick?

A GRAVE responsibility rests upon the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the Tennessee Valley program to demonstrate the efficacy of governmental power development and supply as contrasted with private ownership and operation. Although much emphasis has been laid upon the TVA as a yardstick of electric power economics, the latest tendencies in the House of Representatives toward relaxation of accounting requirements and allowing power to be sold below cost threaten seriously to impair the value of that great enterprise for comparative purposes.

It may be, of course, that the primary objective of the TVA is not so much to show how cheaply the Government can produce and distribute electricity as to develop a regional civilization and to endow it with the facilities for better living which applied science now readily furnishes. If the Administration is about to discard the yardstick idea in the belief that the TVA justifies its own cost, the people ought to be so informed. If it seems necessary to bend the yardstick for a time in order to make the project work, the period of less restricted accounting should be outlined as to probable duration.

With the Federal Treasury behind a government power enterprise and permitting extreme latitude as to costs, electric service might be virtually given away and no fair comparison could be made as to the efficiency of private systems of supply. It would seem highly important for the public to be informed whether the TVA is to be subsidized temporarily or indefinitely, if popular sentiment is to judge fairly when the policies and achievements of the authority are brought before it.

A New Deal Setback

RESULTS of the by-election in Rhode Island, in which Charles F. Risk, Republican, was elected over Antonio Prince, Democrat, to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives, confirms the already widespread opinion that the Roosevelt Administration and its policies are losing popularity. Mr. Risk's plurality of 10,000 in a district which only a year ago cast a Democratic plurality of more than 20,000 is certainly an impressive overturn.

However, at least one consideration tempers the meaning of the Rhode Island verdict and weighs against a too ready assumption that the way is all paved for the G. O. P. bandwagon to sweep across the country in 1936. It was much easier in a textile mill constituency to appeal to popular resentment against the cotton processing tax than it would be to oppose the agricultural adjustment program in farming areas. Even the Republican "grass roots" conference refrained from condemning that part of the New Deal in the West, leaving a question as to just what policy Republicanism can or will unite upon with reference to agriculture.

A further question arises out of the Rhode Island election from the fact that the Republican nominee is said to have made one of his principal appeals to former service men and in behalf of payment of the veterans' bonus. If the Republican Party is to be the party of governmental economy, a balanced budget and sound money, it can hardly start in that direction by indorsing the bonus.

The victory in Rhode Island may foreshadow a G. O. P. year in the nation. But it also emphasizes something else. The Republicans may succeed in getting a majority of their candidates elected in 1936, but before they can save the country they must develop a program that will hang together, and not merely be voted in as they were voted out—on a wave of discontent.

France's Lesson for America

A CARTOON and an editorial on this page yesterday called attention to the growth of bureaucracy in the United States and to the latent dangers when a large proportion of the population learns to look to the public treasury for their income. Today news from France underlines this warning.

Riots have taken place in Brest, Le Havre and numerous other French cities in resistance to the economy decrees of the Laval Government reducing salaries in governmental and allied lines of employment. Bureaucratic growth under the job-making regime of republicanism is one factor, though not the only one, in a load of expenditures that has so long unbalanced the French budget that not only the franc but also the Republic have been in danger.

The disturbances in France are probably less critical than would be a continuance of that situation. But America should note the lesson before it is too late.

The Ones That Got Away

A TRUE fish story is like a white blackbird. If either exists, it is as rare a specimen as "the one that got away." Yet, several stories to do with fish and fishermen have been dignified with the appearance of news in the last few days.

In keeping with the ironies of "fisherman's luck," the biggest fish—a whale—figured in the smaller story, which concerned the appearance of a son of Moby Dick off Montauk Point, Long Island. Cavorting close to a party out to catch tuna, this shrewd fellow so distracted the fishermen with his antics that they seemed to forget about fishing and headed homeward at the close of his performance. It is expected that the entire fishing party will have to be laid end to end to illustrate the size of the whale that got away.

Out of New Bedford comes a report that lives up to Charles A. Dana's famous definition of news, which required not that the dog bite the man but that the man bite the dog. A fisherman, having harpooned a swordfish, caught his foot in the line and was towed almost to the ocean bottom before he was able to cut himself loose. In this instance it was the fisherman who got away.

In fact, it seems that the vogue this year inclines rather to the escape of men from fish than vice versa. Nine men with a net recently made such a heavy catch that they had to be rescued from their captives which, with all the precision of a military machine, did an about-face and started to take the fishermen home to a fish's fireside. Bathers near Atlantic City also were forced to flee from fish that invaded waters along the shore.

These stories differ sufficiently from the ordinary brand to allow them to pass as true. Yet there is always the possibility that they are just examples of the "whoppers" that the fish tell.

Twixt Sunset and Sea

Book News of the Day

E. R. EDDISON'S MISTRESS OF MISTRESSES (New York: Dutton. $3.50) is a book out of which much will be made or nothing, according to the way the wind blows. Blows it romantical, here is a breath-taking story of a new and enchanted world; blows it adventurous, here are dangers to a throne held by a young and lovely queen, plottings of great lords and military stratagems. If a reader likes high-sounding phrases, here are pages of resplendent description, scenes where shrewd men match their wits, and poetry, some of it written as such and some of it masquerading as prose. Here, too, is a dream of fair women—Doña Aspasia, Fiorinda, Antiope, Anthea, Campaspe and Lady Mary Lessingham, all of them but aspects of One, the sea-born goddess in whose praise the book is written.

If the wind, on the other hand, blows skeptical and a reader is unwilling to let his own imagination or that of another ride away with him, and if he does not love words for their sheer beauty, if he is inclined to be precise about times and places, logic and conventions, was not brought up on Sir Thomas Malory and would sooner travel the streets of a modern city than ride the marches of Zimiamvia, and if he has besides no patience with a long book, Mr. Eddison's is not for him. Such a one may be the poorer for it, but he will never know it.

* * *

Mr. Eddison is a scholar, a member of the Viking Society for Northern Research, a student of many languages, a coiner of precious phrases and a romancer. Nine years ago in extra-terrestrial romance with an unalluring title—"The Worm Ouroborus"—came from his pen to an American public. Following that came a less cosmic work called "Styrbiorn the Strong," a chronicle of Scandinavia in the tenth century. Now comes "Mistress of Mistresses," unearthly like the first-named novel, laid in a fabled land.

In that land of Zimianvia men engaged on a heroic scale in the pursuits they had known on earth. There they fought, and loved, and could even be slain, and there, in about equal parts of love and war, were enacted a series of events in the after-earth career of Lord Lessingham.

These events, carefully worked out and performed by multitudes of characters, concerned the control of certain parts of the triple kingdom of Fingiswold, Meszria and Rerek. A great king had left a weak young heir and a greedy Vicar or regent. A third element of discord was an illegitimate elder brother, Barganax, Duke of Zayana. When the young king was poisoned, the throne passed to his sister Antiope, but Barganax still remained aloof and the Vicar still schemed for the lion's share of the three kingdoms. Lord Lessingham, newly arrived from his earthly home in Iceland, joined forces with the Vicar out of cousinly loyalty, and the martial portions of the book center in Lessingham's services as mediator between the Vicar and Barganax, and Lessingham's devotion to the young Queen Antiope.

* * *

Matched with Lessingham's love for Antiope was the love of Barganax for Fiorinda. More than that—and more difficult for the skeptical reader to accept—Lessingham and Barganax were, in a fashion, one; each in his own character as warrior or poet and as lover of the eternal beautiful had his counterpart in the other. Moreover, Fiorinda and Antiope, as well as other beloved ladies, were one in the sense that they all were manifestations of Aphrodite. So says the book—but subtly, delicately and persuasively.

However, let no literalist try to struggle with it. If one can forget to be literal, and will give his time to the perusal of these many beautifully printed pages of gorgeous, erudite, witty and melodious writings he will have the reward of a strange and tantalizing experience.

W. K. R.

Mirror of Opinion

Impartial Quests for Truth

"IF ANY man can convince me and bring home to me that I do not think or act aright, gladly will I change; for I search after truth, by which man never yet was harmed. But he is harmed who abideth on still in his deception and ignorance."

The foregoing . . . came from the pen of a student and philosopher more than 1500 years ago, the author being Marcus Aurelius. Yet what he had to say never was more important than at this juncture. . . .

To maintain an open mind is one of the most difficult things in the world, being quite as difficult as it is to maintain an even and judicious temper when persons are encountered whose views run opposite to those one may hold. Nevertheless, the open mind is the mind toward which the world must look for a solution of its problems.

The open mind is the only mind capable of discovering the truth, those who are highly prejudiced and of fixed opinion not being capable of seeing all the truth in any situation and, therefore, incapable of reaching conclusions based upon the whole truth.

The personal equation enters largely into this inability to see clearly and to grasp fundamentals. There is a disposition to accept the views of persons one admires and a disposition to reject the views of one who is not admired. . . .

Truth is no respecter of persons. It does not of necessity abide among the refined and cultured or the favored of society. Like gold, it is found where it is. . . .

Still, withal, the truth is worth finding, for unless issues of every nature are settled upon the basis of truth, difficulties are certain to follow. It is the only foundation upon which any structure may be built without inviting disaster.—*Gadsden (Ala.) Times.*

His Nobility Expert

"WAR ALONE PUTS THE STAMP OF NOBILITY UPON THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE COURAGE TO MEET IT"
MUSSOLINI
DEFAULTED DEBTS
LETHAL GAS
HAND GRENADES

The President's Points for Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

C. W. M. in your issue of August 2 says that because we had poor diplomacy in the years before the World War it is futile to cite "diplomatic efforts" as a peace policy today, that because we hold naval maneuvers in the Pacific our good neighbor policy is of no effect, and that because "preparedness" preceded the World War, our national defense program today is leading to the same end.

Can you follow this reasoning?

C. W. M. condemns President Roosevelt's foreign policies as "old, futile, powder-scarred."

Actually, the two-point program advanced by Mr. Roosevelt is obvious and unchallengable. Had C. W. M. read the Monitor, instead of deriving his information from an unidentified "news radiocast," he would have seen that the third point about national defense was put into Mr. Roosevelt's lips by an aggressive reporter, and could scarcely be disowned.

The good-neighbor policy, which is another way of saying nonintervention policy, has worked remarkably well in Mexico, in Germany, in Russia, and elsewhere. It has been demonstrated to be a good policy. It is a considerable advance on the occasional interventionist policy of the last Administration. I have no defense for the naval maneuvers, although I do not see their relationship with the good-neighbor policy; but I do suspect that peace workers in this country got much more excited about them than anybody in Japan.

As to diplomatic efforts to keep out of affairs that do not concern us, I would submit that Mr. Roosevelt's policy toward the Ethiopian affair has been alert, progressive, more helpful to the League than any previous American policy, and the best that could be devised under circumstances. This is encouraging for the immediate future of American diplomacy, particularly if you remember the neutrality legislation which, despite the extreme difficulties of drafting, is now emerging under Administration stimulus if it is in the power of man to legislate on this subject.

And as to preparedness, even though Mr. Roosevelt did not spontaneously include this in his peace program, I think it is nonsense to compare the American mood toward military preparation today with the mood of the extremists between 1914 and 1917. Today, though we are building up to treaty strength, all but a few Americans are determined on rigid self-containment, are opposed to imperialism, and thoroughly alert to the dangers of world war. In this troubled summer, Americans will require a lot of persuading to give up such naval building as is under way. Peacefully inclined though we are, we feel this is one of those times when national defense is still not out of place.

I think, therefore, that however much we may disagree with the New Deal domestically, there are few who will find fault with its foreign policy, nor with Mr. Roosevelt's two obvious points and his daily operation of them.

Q. E. D.

Washington, D. C.

"The Raven"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We went to see Karloff and Lugosi in the so-called "Edgar Allan Poe's horrific chiller, 'The Raven.'"

We were absolutely astounded to see, not "The Raven," the national American poem, the immortal poem of Edgar Allan Poe in picture form, but a modern production of horror inspired not in the least degree by the "Raven" of Poe, but by a number of Poe's fantastic and gruesome tales, such as "The Pit and the Pendulum."

It is inconceivable that the name "The Raven" should be used as title to any production other than the immortal poem. Why in America, the birthplace of your greatest poet, Edgar Allan Poe, should one of his masterpieces, "The Raven," not be understood for its deep philosophy, and produced in all its grandeur and beauty?

We were horrified in reading the Roxy Review, at the misconception of the personality of Poe and the misinterpretation of his works. He was certainly not a mental derelict, but a highly imaginative writer who was conscious at all times of what he was writing.

All of his productions are so carefully and logically worked out, they are masterpieces of literature, which according to Poe can only be conceived "at epochs of most intense tranquillity—when the bodily and mental health are in perfection."

We have criticized very carefully each paragraph of the Roxy Review, which unfortunately gives to the public such a false impression of Poe and his works and the motives which inspired them.

Poe never in his life did harm to a fellow man or beast—he lived a simple life, adored his wife Virginia and his mother-in-law Mrs. Mary Clemm, and loved his pets. Poe was a dreamer but he was always conscious of what he was dreaming and could express his dreams in most wonderful literature—the ideas expressed in his poems are always exalted and most clearly expressed, and can be submitted to his own severe form of criticism.

The heroine of "The Raven" is Sarah Elmira Royster, his first love and fiancée when he was 17 years old. He was haunted by the idea of "The Raven" when very young at school in Scotland, he said himself. He developed the poem over a period of years, publishing the same in 1845. His wife Virginia Poe had been thrilled with the success of "The Raven," long before her death, which was in 1847.

SUZANNE D'OLIVERI JACKOWSKA,
Vice-President, The International Poe Society
New York City.

Barking Dogs and Radios

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Evidently barking dogs in New York City constituted sufficient annoyance to neighbors to set curious scientists to trying to disassociate the bark from the dog.

But in Hickville, a town of many dogs, it is not barking dogs that raises our ire in the long summer evenings. It is the blatting, wheezing, screeching jitterings that come from the man-next-door's radio. Not a hum but a blare of loud-mouthed harangues, jazz and advertisements. An "unselected" radio program can be worse punishment than all of Hickville dogs barking at the alley cats.

For one I would rather more energy were spent on improving radio programs (some are fine), so that if the man-next-door chooses to turn his radio on fortissimo for three hours in the evening I can still cogitate on the back piazza.

B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

The Price of Pork

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A lady in Melrose, Mass., writing in this column recently surveys the reports of a small pig crop and drought-shortened corn production, and very reasonably asks, "Are we, in the face of the present price of pork, supposed to forget that the Government paid people not to raise hogs?"

No; I should say that we are not to forget that, but I should suggest we also remember when we buy meat that for the first time in five years, if not considerably longer, the growers of hogs are receiving a price which enables them to live somewhere near as well as the average of people who eat the pork.

E. G. A.

Arlington, Va.

Pride and Prejudice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the 1936 political campaign draws near, we will be exposed to many opinions, some hastily arrived at and others formed without full consideration of the true facts. Much has been done by the press to bring about a better understanding of our national problems.

Recent events have caused us to think more about our government and have led to considerable interesting discussion. However, there have been instances of prejudice in the press and in informal discussion.

The following is from a piece of writing contributed by one F. D. W. in a metropolitan newspaper. Think it over.

Prejudice is an insidious enemy lurking within the mind of the average man. It blinds him to his own best interests. It warns him cunningly against giving a fair consideration to ideas that are for his own good.

Cast prejudice out from your mind and look at the world with a clear-thinking gaze. You will be surprised how much you will learn to your own advantage.

HAROLD M. SHAW

New York.

Author of "Old Folks at Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Old Folks at Home" appears to be generally credited to Stephen Foster.

I have an old copy of the song, words and music by E. P. Christy, entered according to an Act of Congress A. D. 1851 by Firth, Pond and Co., New York.

It therefore appears Stephen Foster did not compose "Old Folks at Home."

M. L. TYSON

Upperville, Va.

The Wide Horizon

The Italian Boot Pinches

A LITTLE more than a year ago it was announced to the Italian people in Fascist fashion that their salaries were to be reduced by 10 per cent over all. The populace was assured there would be a parallel reduction in living costs. The provocation for this reduction in income was the languishing condition of Italian foreign trade. By lowering home costs, exports were to be stimulated and the very unfavorable trade balance more nearly brought into equilibrium.

Now "let us look at the record." In April of last year the wholesale index in Italy stood at 275. Under the operation of the "plan," this index should gradually betake itself down to a level of approximately 250, to fulfill the anticipated benefits of reduced living costs. On the contrary, by March of the current year the index had risen to 290, only to soar to 300 by April. Thus the Italian populace lost at both ends. This rise in prices, incidentally, took place in the face of generally stable prices in other European countries; in some countries there was even a fall in prices.

No one can deny that Italy is in a tight spot but, by the same token, no one can explain away the fact that the Fascist authorities are vested with full powers to do or not to do. In Italy, many naïve explanations have appeared to account for the reversal in the course of prices. These rationalizations serve, however, to stress the anxiety felt at the serious turn events have taken.

* * *

The problem of the internal price level is not a new one in Italian economy. It has been recognized for a long time that the internal price structure was unduly high, partly as a result of the revalorization some years ago of the lira at five cents. This entailed a serious rise in domestic price levels which militated against the exportation of Italian goods. During 1932 and 1933, the import surplus was slightly in excess of 1,500,000,000 lire. In normal years Italy derived important revenues from such invisible sources as emigrant remittances and tourist expenditures, but during the last few years these sources have failed to produce the necessary offsets to balance Italian payments. And in 1934 the import surplus shot up by 1,000,000,000 lire to a new high of about 2,500,000,000 lire, largely because of diminished exports. This condition would, if allowed to continue, threaten the now precarious Italian gold standard.

Italy was compelled in February to adopt a quota regime which is working many hardships to established businesses and giving rise to serious complications with foreign countries. The requirements for essential raw materials have been cut to an irreducible minimum, and each country of supply has been assigned an import quota equal to the value of Italian exports to those countries during 1934. For instance, the quota allotted to the United States, the source of many raw materials needed by Italy (cotton and copper), has been tentatively set at 35 per cent of American exports to that country during 1934.

Trade Reports from London indicate that Italian importers already owe large sums (estimated at $5,000,000) to the English colliers alone. British depots are even refusing to bunker Italian ships except against cash and on this basis alone is business with Italy done in the case of other commodities.

* * *

One favorite boast of dictatorships is a balanced budget. In this respect the Italian dictator is lamentably deficient in recent years. For the ten months of the current fiscal year the estimated deficit of the budget is 2,195,000,000 lire, which compares with one of 3,531,000,000 lire for the preceding year. While lower for this year, the deficit is extremely large and the cumulative effects of these continued deficits are especially onerous. The official funded debt of Italy, as of July 1, 1934, was 126,000,000,000 lire, contrasting with only 89,000,000,000 lire in 1919.

Another indication of the difficult financial situation was the passing of dividends by all important Italian commercial banks, the bad accounts of which had previously been taken over by a special reconstruction institute established by the Government. Under these circumstances, there is no telling how large a floating debt the Government carries, in addition to the funded debt indicated above.

These conditions shed some significant light on the feverish preparations to carry out the Abyssinian coup. Foreign observers agree that the undertaking is a risky one, and that, even if it were successful, the rewards are anything but certain and far from immediate in their benefit. In view of the course events have taken in Italy, blessed with the alleged advantages of a ruthless and powerful dictatorship for nearly 14 years, it is not altogether bootless to verify, if possible, what any country or its people can gain by surrendering its hard-earned liberties and submitting to ironclad regimentation. The temptation to abandon the principles and operation of a free economic system is especially great when an emergency arises and no quick or easy solution is found. Yet whereas democracies are often cursed with their slowness to act, dictatorships are cursed with their power to act hastily but not necessarily wisely.

FRED MARK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 7, 1935

THE GAUCHO

Illustration by Robert Blattner

Amazing Argentina

By Marc T. Greene

MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED YEARS ago some adventurous Spanish sailors, following the trails lately blazed by Magellan and da Gama, sailed 300 miles up a South American river and founded upon its southern shore a settlement which they called the City of Our Lady of the Good Airs, the name of the little village church of their home back in Spain.

On the broad flats of the Plata, the "silver" river which is really more saffron than the Mississippi, there was little to justify so romantic and gracious a name. Nor did the settlement thrive. Indeed, it disappeared and reappeared more than once through the next three centuries, and on one occasion was captured by the English general, Beresford, with only 2000 men. But presently it was regained by the Spanish, and later, on May 10, 1810, was the scene of the formal declaration of independence of the Spanish yoke of the Argentine Republic.

Buenos Aires, the "City of Good Airs," was an ugly place then, a mart of trade only, existing to serve the pioneers from all over Europe, who were settling upon the broad fertile plains of the interior. It straggled across miles of the low, marshy shores, up and down the river, there so broad that its farther banks were invisible, and deeper and deeper into the country of the great pampas. Yet it attracted adventurers, soldiers of fortune, empire builders from many lands, the best and likewise the worst. For rumors were abroad that here at last was the fabled land of exhaustless wealth.

Scarce three quarters of a century ago began the real development of this stupendous capital of a country that may yet turn the ancient fable into fact, so vast and still uncomputed is the treasure of its many resources. And what has been accomplished here since then makes this perhaps the outstanding achievement of its kind in history, the building of the splendid Buenos Aires of today here beside the silver river. The new city, which well and truly justifies the sonorous designation of 400 years, has taken form like an Arabian Nights tale become fact. Its growth has been a greater marvel than San Francisco's out of the chaos of '49 or than Chicago's from the flames of '71. More than 2,500,000 persons comprise its population, and they are of every nation and of every race. It is as cosmopolitan as Shanghai and its material expansion has been more rapid than that of Los Angeles, yet in the activity of its physical development it has kept ever in sight the culture of Europe.

That is perhaps the outstanding impression to the newcomer in the Argentine capital today, the fact that physical expansion has not submerged cultural values. And that it has not is the highest of all tributes to the builders of Buenos Aires. Here Nordic and Latin alike have brought their spiritual values and their cultural traditions, determined that this vast metropolis should not grow up a mere monument to material

THROUGH THE CORDOBA HILLS
The Highway of the Sixth of September Passing Through the Scenic Country of Central Argentina.

achievement. Here, then, in the far south, in the latitude of Auckland, New Zealand, is a city of continental Europe, a city of cultural development equaled by few in the Western Hemisphere, of expansive and farsighted design, of architectural beauty worthy of comparison with the Old World, of far-flung dimensions beyond all but three or four in either hemisphere, of continental gaiety yet Anglo-Saxon order, of brilliance and commercial activity and material well-being.

* * *

Buenos Aires comprises almost a quarter of the population of the Argentine Republic, this country which is more than four fifths as large as all of Europe, including the British Isles, yet populated by 12,000,000, as against the 300,000,000 of Europe. Therein alone is revealed something of its vast possibilities. Moreover, of the probable cultivable area less than one sixth is at present in use except as cattle ranges. And so richly productive is it all that you will be told, "Here in the Argentine you can bury a stone overnight and it will have sprouted something by morning."

Your first surprise as you come up the Plata and approach Buenos Aires is the extent of the great dock system. Where but yesterday there were only flats and mud banks for shores, to which no large vessel could come nearer than four or five miles, is a network of docks and basins and breakwaters perhaps unequaled of its kind in the world. For, as the modern City of the Good Airs became a world capital, the initial requirement was port facilities. To provide these, millions of pounds needed to be spent, because everything must be artificial.

It was done. And it is from these docks, into the ships of every maritime nation, that are loaded the 750,000 tons of chilled and frozen meat that is the annual production of the Argentine in normal times, the 4,000,000 tons of cereals, the hundreds of thousands of tons of quebrasho logs and their extracted tannin, the cattle and hog by-products, the wool and textiles and minerals and many secondary exports.

While Argentine export trade fell off nearly 50 per cent between the "peak" year of 1928 and 1933, though at last showing a definite upward tendency, depression as understood elsewhere never has gripped the Argentine. This richly producing country could hardly fall short of the support of its relatively small population. Little needs to be imported. Nor has the peso's depreciation greatly affected the economic condition of the people of the country, though making Buenos Aires amazingly inexpensive to the American or British visitor. The peso is now nearly four to the dollar or eighteen and one half to sterling, and for a dozen pesos a day one may live at a hotel on a par with those of any land.

* * *

Everything not imported is proportionately inexpensive, which is a very different state of things to a decade ago, when the very suggestion of a journey to South America elicited the immediate objection, "Why, isn't that the most expensive part of the world?" Today, it is one of the least expensive, yet here you find all the amenities of Europe and America, especially in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro—which is even cheaper. The life is continental, food is of the best, shops are as of Bond Street, Fifth Avenue, and the Rue de la Paix; beach resorts range from the Coney Island of Buenos Aires' Balneario to the Atlantic City of its Mar del Plata. Above all, a buoyancy and a high vitality remind one of America a dozen years ago.

But you must get out into the country, into the interior of pampa and cereal field and hill and garden, though the lure of the brilliant capital will be hard to withstand. And now comes another surprise in this amazing Argentine—the railway system. It consists of eight privately owned lines and one federal, that between Tucuman and the Bolivian frontier, in the far northwest. The two largest companies are the Central Argentine and the Southern, both British organized and still largely British managed. Over the lines of the Central runs, as far as the Bolivian border, the famous "Panamericano," the international train between Buenos Aires and La Paz, the Bolivian capital. The Central also crosses the country to Mendoza, center of the "Garden of the Argentine," and here runs the Transandean express to the Pacific coast. But a recent washout, so long and serious that it is questionable if the road ever will be rebuilt, at least in that section, now necessitates a long trip by automobile around the destroyed portion of the line.

* * *

But, once out of the seemingly interminable suburbs of the huge capital on any of the railways, and you are presently in the country of the *estancias* (ranches). The largest of these is the great San Justo, with its 125,000 acres, its 30,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, numberless horses and sheep, spread-acres of maize and rich fields of alfalfa. Now you begin to appreciate the wonderful richness of the Argentine soil, likewise the superb condition of the cattle. You understand why Argentine beef is probably the best in the world and why it is so difficult for Australia or any other country to meet its competition. You realize, too, as soon as you have grasped the extent and character of British economic interest in the Argentine, just why it is that she cannot favor her dominions too greatly at the expense of her Argentine trade.

For Britain is in the Argentine as she is in few, if any, other countries outside her own political units. Speaking economically alone, you can almost count the Argentine as another unit of the British Empire. In every branch of the exporting industry here Britain is vitally interested, and so she is in railroads, merchandising, even hotels and newspapers, to say nothing of a vast amount of individual ownership of homes, real estate and so on. Most of the 50,000 Britons in the Argentine are dependent upon or closely associated with British interests and investments there.

So if Britain were to discriminate economically against the Argentine to the point of seriously straining, or perhaps breaking, economic relations, the result would be disastrous. That is what Britain faces in this problem of the meat trade, which becomes ever more acute. The situation is perplexing, the more so as there is added the consideration of distance and consequent time required for shipment, nearly twice as long from Auckland or Sydney as from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. And in the case of chilled beef, if not of frozen, the two and a half to three weeks' difference is very important.

* * *

Once out in the country, one begins to be impressed with the belief that here, agriculturally, at least, is the land of the future. There is ample room for millions more persons, room and opportunity. And though immigration has averaged double the emigration for some years past, the number of incomers has been relatively small. Yet here is one of the most productive areas in all the world, a temperate climate with no actual cold, with a freshness, a vitality and a buoyancy in the very atmosphere. Traveling across or up and down the Argentine in railway trains that are quite on a par with the best of America or of Europe, one grows ever more enthusiastic over the present and more certain of the promising future of this remarkable country, especially as contrasted with those where perplexity and economic insecurity still lie heavily upon the masses of the people.

Out of resources as yet relatively little utilized, Argentina exported to England in 1934 products valued at more than £47,000,000. This is more impressive when compared with British imports from Canada during the same period, amounting to £50,412,000; from Australia, totaling £50,060,000; and from India, £42,045,000. It tends to support the rather surprising suggestion that the Argentine is practically an economic unit of the Empire. Moreover, in 1924, when Argentine production was at its height, the country occupied second place in value of exports of all the countries trading with Great Britain, including the Dominions. Canada was fourth. Today the Argentine is in fourth place. In imports from Britain the Argentine is the third largest buyer, with £14,661,000 last year, as against £17,000,000 bought from Britain by America and £16,000,000 by France. Exports to America are relatively small, but increasing.

Politically, the country is tranquil at present. There has been some agitation in Buenos Aires Province, but it appears to have passed. There is little or no Communistic activity, chiefly because the comparative prosperity of the Argentine does not encourage it. The percentage of unemployment is probably as low, if not lower, than in any large country, and if there is any actual want anywhere in the land, reasonable investigation and inquiry do not disclose it. The cities of the interior—Rosario, 150 miles up the Plata; Santa Fé, 150 miles farther; Mendoza, center of the "Garden of the Argentine," and Tucuman, unchanged colonial town in the northwest—are prosperous and interesting commercial and social centers of a growing country that is practically in its early youth in almost every respect except culturally. In all these towns, on the great *estancias*, many of them managed by Australians; in the fruit-producing district about Mendoza, even on the southern plains and down into Patagonia, a cereal and sheep country, one encounters the determined pioneer spirit of every empire-building race, together with a surprising social unity which in itself indicates content and well-being.

This, the amazing Argentine, is, then, one of the great melting pots of the world, in many respects the greatest, and for the most part the material in the crucible is of a high quality. That, together with the measureless possibilities of the land itself, should mean a splendid future race capable of developing to the utmost one of the world's most promising countries.

Artisan in Light

Louis Lumière, Whose Method of Projecting Pictures Made the Cinema Possible, Is Now Perfecting the Three-Dimensional Movies

By Mallory Browne

Photo, A. Harlingue

MONSIEUR LOUIS LUMIERE IN HIS LABORATORY

"I VERY RARELY GO TO the movies, you know—almost never, in fact!"

Spoken by the man who played a large part in giving moving pictures to the world, these significant words, tinged with the barest touch of sadness, told the story of an inventor's disappointment at the way in which his invention has been utilized. There was no bitterness, no condemnation—just the slightest trace of regret that the world had not fully realized the possibilities of his own original ideal.

Louis Lumière might be called France's answer to the question: "What's in a name?" For "lumière," of course, means "light," and Louis Lumière is primarily an artisan of light, a pioneer in the field of photography.

Appropriately enough, he is to be found at Paris, the *ville lumière*—"city of light," not actually in the city, however: on its outskirts, in a villa-filled suburb. Viewed from the front, M. Lumière's villa resembles all the others. It has the same high iron fence topped with chestnut trees. But behind this screen of bourgeoise similarity there is a radical difference: instead of the traditional French flower and vegetable garden in the rear, M. Lumière's villa is backed by a large and businesslike red brick laboratory.

Here, in an office lined from top to bottom with books, he received me. Deep-set in a head of really heroic proportions, two twinkling eyes beamed at me like twin projectors. Irresistibly, I was reminded of America's "wizard of light," Thomas A. Edison. There was something intangibly similar about them—though possibly that something was but the effect of each of working constantly with the same medium—light.

"Edison invented the kinetoscope in 1894," M. Lumière explained in response to my request for a clarification of the part he himself played in the discovery and development of motion pictures; "but his machine was hardly more than a 'peep-show.' It made no use of projections. The originality of my cinematograph, in 1895—that is to say, the very next year—was to project moving pictures, for the first time, onto a screen where they could be seen simultaneously by an entire audience."

* * *

Thus, as M. Lumière recognizes, the motion picture is not the product of any single person; it is a combination of the efforts of many pioneers of photography whose labors continued throughout most of the nineteenth century. But it cannot be denied that, by perfecting the process of projection, M. Lumière contributed immeasurably toward the eventual crystallization of the cinema in its present form.

The essence of his invention, M. Lumière explained, was simply a device which permitted the film to pass before the beam of light, not continuously, as had been the case with the earlier kinetoscope, but in a series of imperceptible jerks—almost imperceptible, at least, for one recalls the jerkiness of the moving pictures many years ago! Progress has since increased the speed—the number per second—of these "stops and starts" to the point where the jerkiness has disappeared; the process, however, remains fundamentally the same as the system discovered by Louis Lumière back in 1895—40 years ago.

* * *

Light, however, is not simply the "black-and-white" thing it seems on the screen today. Light, the apparently white light of the sun, is in reality composed of all the colors we see in nature. A simple prism proves this by breaking the sun's rays up into the seven principal colors of the spectrum: violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

So M. Lumière could not be expected to remain for long a simple draftsman in black and white—an etcher in projected light and shade. Almost immediately he turned his attention to painting in colors on the screen. By 1907 he had evolved the Lumière "autochrome" photographic plates, designed to permit natural color photography.

"Today," M. Lumière announced with just a bit of pardonable pride in his deep, mellow voice, "we are about to present to the world the perfected application of these color plates to motion pictures.

"Of course, there are countless so-called 'natural' color films being shown now. But you know as well as I do how far they are from being 'natural.' Here, look at this." Reaching into a drawer of his desk, M. Lumière took out a case containing a photographic negative and held it up to the window so that the light flooded through it onto a mirror.

I looked. It was a picture of a young woman clad in an unmistakably prewar dress, holding a pale blue parasol and standing in a field of green grass dotted with wild flowers, against a beautiful background of fruit trees in full bloom.

"I took that myself in 1908," M. Lumière at my elbow chuckled triumphantly as I gazed in obvious admiration. "Tell me, is or isn't it much more natural than some of the color films you see on the screen today?"

It was, and I said so. One could hardly imagine a more nearly accurate reproduction of natural colors.

"Well, then," continued M. Lumière, still chuckling with pleasure, "that is what we now have in store for the cinema. It was relatively easy to do this with ordinary photography; the difficulty was to speed up the process so that it could be used for motion pictures. For color photography has in the past required a much longer exposure than black-and-white photography—an exposure six or eight times as long.

"Now, however, we have perfected a process by which we can take pictures in the same virtually natural colors you see there, at the rate of 24 per second. The details, of course, are a commercial secret: but the essence of it is that the film is covered on one side with a thin layer of chemical, consisting of minute granules of orange, green and violet coloring matter, so small that there are 6000 or 8000 particles to the square millimeter. The picture is taken through this screen of colors, which acts as a sort of color filter."

Thus, M. Lumière—for the "we" he modestly referred to is the Société Lumière, of which he is the technical counselor—has now become a painter—not in oils but in chemicals. "Of course," he explains, "chemicals must always play their part—a very important part. That is why there can never be, in my opinion, any absolutely natural color photography, because color, after all, is a very personal thing for each one of us; while the cinema in colors must always be, not nature seen directly, but a 'translation' of nature through chemical processes."

Etcher in projected light-and-shade, painter in projected chemical color—what is left? Sculpture; and this is Louis Lumière's latest achievement — three-dimensional modeling in projected light, the cinema in relief.

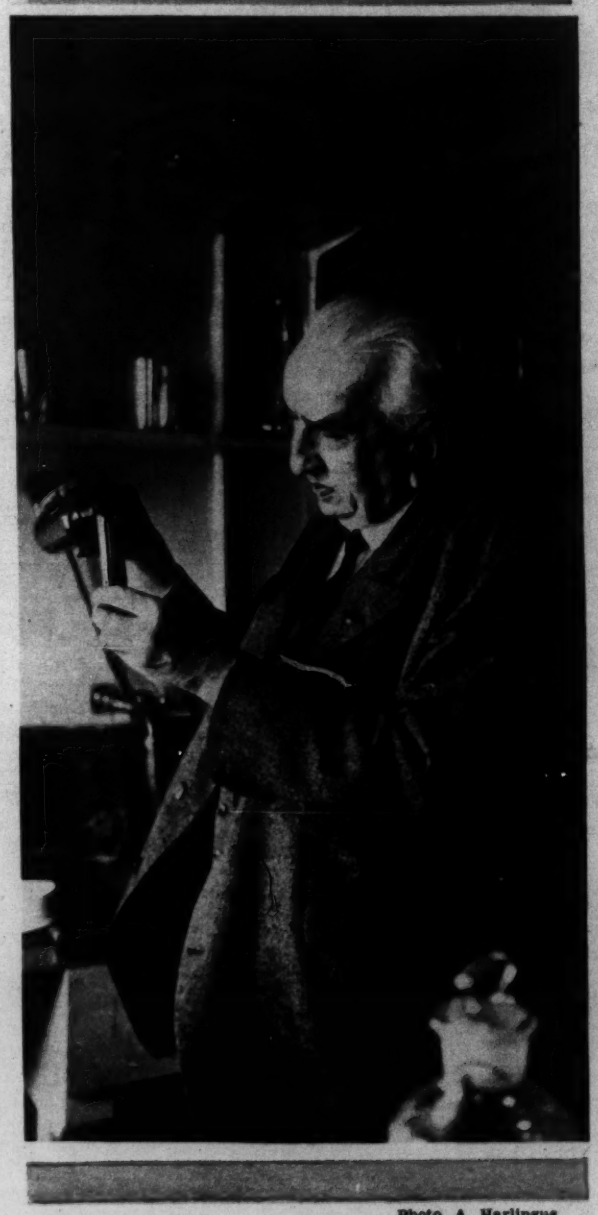
"With my stereoptical cinematograph, the screen finally disappears," M. Lumière says. "The actors are no longer seen flat against a silver sheet, but right in the room with the spectators."

"Stereoptical cinema"—these two words reveal the essence of M. Lumière's three-dimensional movies. For his invention is a development of the old stereoscope with its two colored windows—one red, one green—through which one regarded the juxtaposed green and red images which produced the impression of relief. But instead of the crudely unsatisfactory and uncomfortable red and green eyeglasses which had been used in previous experiments, M. Lumière has perfected an optically correct pair of spectacles with one lens a greenish yellow and the other bluish in tone. When the spectator regards the screen through these, a really startling effect of depth is obtained.

Of course, the spectacles are not all there is to it: M. Lumière had to devise and construct a special camera to photograph simultaneously on a special film two images instead of one; and likewise a special projector to throw them on the screen in just the right way. All this has been done, however, and the process has now been perfected to a point where its commercial exploitation is possible.

Furthermore, M. Lumière revealed that he has now taken a further step toward popularizing this sculptural cinema: he has dispensed with the spectacles. Not quite entirely, for they have in fact simply taken another form: that of a small rectangular screen, about six inches in width and four in height, fixed to the back of the seat in front of each spectator. Behind this screen the spectator may even move about with a certain measure of latitude, and the somewhat comic sight of an entire audience wearing colored spectacles is obviated. Within a few months, M. Lumière declared, the device will be installed in a number of motion-picture theaters in France, and the three-dimensional cinema will have become an actual fact.

Meanwhile, Louis Lumière is already at work in his "back-yard" laboratory on the next and logical step in the line of progress: he is seeking a way to combine sculpture and painting—to produce natural color motion pictures in perfect relief. He is, he admitted, already on the way toward such a realization. When it is perfected and placed in the hands of film producers everywhere, then it may be hoped that they will produce motion pictures that will take some of the disappointment out of the eyes of their inventor, and encourage him, and others, to go to the movies more frequently.



Photo, A. Harlingue

M. LUMIERE AT HIS EXPERIMENTS

The "Great Unpaid"

England's 10,000 Justices of the Peace, Chosen From Among the Most Respected Members of Every Community, Serve Without Salaries

By J. W. Robertson Scott

Editor, The Countryman

MORE THAN ONE AMERICAN FRIEND has asked me about our English seven-centuries-old unpaid magistracy system.

In London we have a number of police courts with paid magistrates. The same system also exists in provincial cities; but in the smaller towns and in the country districts our magistrates are all unpaid. There are in England somewhere about 18,000 of them—the "great unpaid," they have been called. These men have been appointed—the phrase is "added to the commission of the peace"—by the Lord Chancellor, who can appoint on his own motion but seldom does so. He almost invariably proceeds on the recommendation of the Lords Lieutenant of the counties.

The Lord Lieutenant—his appointment is a nonparty one—is himself aided by a small, more or less secret, advisory committee, in which usually at least one woman is included. This committee is chosen on a basis of equal representation of political and social views. Recommendations reach the advisory committee either direct to individual members or through the clerk of the peace. He is the legal officer of the Lord Lieutenant and of the chairman of quarter sessions and often at the same time clerk of the county council. Anyone is free to suggest a name, and recommendations are made no doubt on behalf of particular parties and interests.

* * *

The theory is, and a Royal Commission has expressly advised, that the benches of magistrates should represent different political views and all experiences of life. There has been during the last few years a considerable infusion of working-class magistrates and there are few benches now without one woman magistrate, whilst many benches have two or more.

The magistrates are appointed to their local bench, which may have jurisdiction over perhaps thirty parishes.

There may be a dozen or so of magistrates in a district or even two dozen. All, however, do not commonly sit. Some may be residing out of their county, some may be abroad, some may not be sufficiently interested. Until recently magistrates were appointed largely in respect of their territorial position. They consisted almost entirely of large landowners. An effort is now made to choose men primarily because they will be good magistrates. The qualifications are independence of mind, sound judgment and disinterestedness. In the County of Gloucestershire, on which I look out as I write, there are 52 women magistrates.

The local petty sessions may take place either weekly or fortnightly. Sometimes four or five or even six or seven magistrates turn up, but occasionally two or three only. Two is a quorum. There is a chairman, chosen annually, and one or more vice-chairmen. The usual practice is to appoint chairmen and vice-chairmen by seniority, according to the date of their appointment as magistrates.

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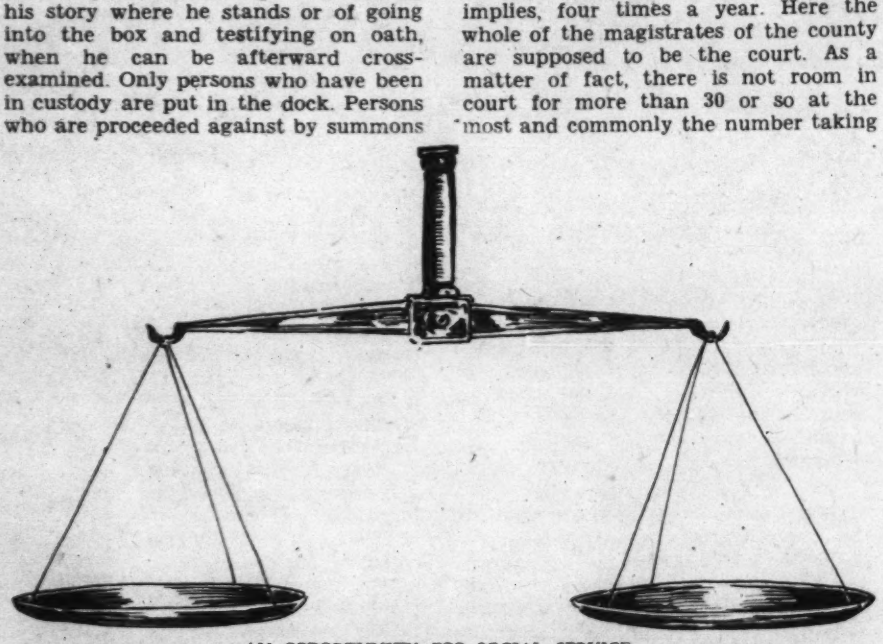
The magistrates sit at a table which is sometimes horseshoe. They do not wear, of course, any gowns.

In front and within easy reach sits the clerk, who must be a solicitor or a man of some legal training. He is usually the most respected man in local practice. Only about 50 benches in the kingdom have whole-time clerks.

The defendants and prisoners are proceeded against and charged by the police, who outline the evidence. Then the witnesses tell their story. Finally the defendant or the prisoner, as the case may be, has the option of telling his story where he stands or of going into the box and testifying on oath, when he can be afterward cross-examined. Only persons who have been in custody are put in the dock. Persons who are proceeded against by summons are defendants, and stand in front of the dock.



AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Magistrates on the Local Benches in England, Together With Policemen and Police Superintendents, Clearly Take the Greatest Pains to Sift Out the Facts, Arrive at the Truth, and Decide Upon the Right Thing to Do, Always Giving the Benefit of the Doubt to the Accused. One Advantage of the Country Justices Is That They Know Something of the Environment and Circumstances of Persons Who Come Before the Bench.

The bench has power to inflict short terms of imprisonment in the county jail, but tries to avoid doing so whenever possible, imposing instead fines and costs. For minor offenses it is customary to bind over an accused in his own recognizances. He takes notice of the fact that, in the legal phrase, he owes "our Sovereign Lord the King the sum of Five Pounds, the same to be levied in default on his goods and chattels if he should fail to be of good behaviour" within a specified period, and to come up for trial if he should not have observed his undertaking.

Attached to each court is a man and woman probation officer, who also help at other courts. A young person may be bound over to report regularly to one of these officers and to carry out their instructions. Sometimes defendants, plaintiffs and prisoners have solicitors; rarely a barrister. He does not wear his wig. When it is a serious offense the accused is given the option of having the matter disposed of by the bench or being committed to quarter sessions or the assizes. Since I have been a magistrate I have never known a case in which a man has not preferred to be dealt with by the bench.

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The great advantage of the country justices is that they know something of the environment and attitude of mind and general circumstances of the persons who come before the bench. Also the country J. P.'s cost nothing. Some years back country justices were often lampooned, but it is nowadays agreed that, on the whole, they ordinarily perform their duties with great care and common sense. There is no doubt that the benches are respected in the rural districts and that confidence is felt in their endeavor to be fair. It is rare that there is a scandal.

Each petty sessional court—erroneously called a police court—has attached to it a cell in which a prisoner may be detained for a day or two, but it is not often used.

Every kind of offender comes first before petty sessions—from one who has exceeded the speed limit to a murderer. In the case of serious offenses all that the magistrates have to do is to decide that a *prima facie* case is made out and commit the accused for trial at quarter sessions or the assizes.

Quarter sessions, which is also a venerable institution, meets, as its name implies, four times a year. Here the whole of the magistrates of the county are supposed to be the court. As a matter of fact, there is not room in court for more than 30 or so at the most and commonly the number taking part is a score or a dozen or so. Attendance is entirely at the discretion of the magistrates, who are presided over by an honorary chairman who has usually had some legal training. Occasionally, as in my own county of Oxfordshire, we have the good fortune to have residing in the county a judge of the High Court in London, and we seize upon him to be our chairman. At the assizes, when he goes on circuit, he is Lord Justice Roche, with wig and gown, and is addressed as "my lord" or, briefly, "m'lud"; when presiding at quarter sessions he is simply a local justice of the peace, is "the learned chairman," and is addressed as "sir" and not "your lordship"; in private life he is Sir Adair Roche, and is addressed as "Sir Adair."

* * *

Clerk and counsel (barristers—solicitors may not appear) wear wigs and gowns. The cases which have been too serious for petty sessions to try are divided, the less serious going to quarter sessions and the more serious to the assizes. There are quarter sessions in all county towns and assizes in most.

The first thing to be done after the accused pleads not guilty is for the jury to be sworn. As a matter of fact, quite a large proportion of prisoners plead guilty, and the impaneling of a jury is unnecessary. When a jury has found its verdict, the accused is called upon by the clerk of arraigns, as the clerk is named, and given the opportunity of saying if there is any reason why sentence should not be passed. The sentence is then considered by the chairman in consultation with his fellow J. P. colleagues. Usually the suggestion made by the chairman as to the penalty is accepted, because he has more experience than the other J. P.'s. Some chairmen are, of course, better than others. In my own county and in the next county there are two admirable chairmen, humane and wise, who take great pains to deal with offenders in a way which shall be of the utmost benefit to them and to the community.

Young people are frequently bound over to come up for judgment when called upon and placed for a period of, say, two years under the supervision of a probation officer. Young people who had evil companions or seem likely to take to criminal courses are committed to one of the Borstal institutions—there are now seven—for a specified period. The Borstals—there is one for girls—are arranged for different degrees of criminality. With regard to sentences, the tendency is to make them as short as possible compatible with giving the offender an opportunity of reconsidering himself and the best opportunity of turning over a new leaf. I have never myself been concerned in giving more than three years' penal servitude, and sentences are often for such periods as three, six or nine months. "Hard labor" is no different from ordinary imprisonment, except that the prisoner, unless excused by the doctor, sleeps for a fortnight without a mattress.

* * *

No doubt, many men come to petty sessions who are too old to sit on a bench, and there are many who do not read anything on penal reform, criminal psychology or the administration of justice. This point is frequently made; at the same time there is a steady improvement. No man is now appointed beyond a certain age, and in many counties the custom is to transfer a certain number of elderly magistrates to a "nonaffective list."

I do not know that some of the best qualities of the English people are not exhibited at petty and quarter sessions. You will often see policemen and police superintendents most obviously trying to be perfectly fair to the accused, and will certainly see magistrates taking great pains to sift the facts and to arrive at the truth and decide upon the right thing to do, always giving the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

It is assuredly a point in our favor that we are able to carry on our petty sessions and our quarter sessions with

(Continued on page 13)

Drawings by Dwight C. Sturges

Creatures of Glass

Tiny Plants and Animals of Pond, Ocean or Swamp Are Being Reproduced in Sizes Big Enough to See, With Masterly Attention to Precision and Color, for a New York Museum

By Herbert B. Nichols

A NOVEL WATER SPORT RAPIDLY gaining popularity among the younger students of natural science is the technique of making photomicrographs, photographs of tiny plants and animals viewed under the microscope.

Each drop of water from millpond or ocean, each tiny bit of ooze from tropical swamps constitutes a happy hunting ground for those seeking out the tiny creatures of nature. The world of the hand lens and microscope is as varied and interesting in population as the world of larger plants and animals. Scarcely the size of a fine grain of sand, each creature constitutes a single large cell capable of taking care of itself or joining with others to form colonies.

Not a few can be found with the naked eye, though a small hand lens will bring them into better view. Under the microscope their innermost secrets can be discovered.

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So much interest has been awakened in the study of these tiny animalcules that the American Museum of Natural History in New York employed Herman O. Mueller, expert glass modeler from the Black Forest region of Germany, to make magnified reproductions in glass.

Mr. Mueller works under the direction of Dr. Roy W. Miner, curator of living invertebrate animals at the museum. Many beautiful designs have already been finished and are now on exhibition. Of intricate pattern, beautifully colored and so delicate as to defy description, they resemble the descriptions of mythical jewels of Neptune, each the result of fusing a thousand or more distinct parts.

What Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka did in modeling the higher plants for Harvard University, Mr. Mueller is doing for these tiny forms of animal life. The glass flowers section of Harvard's largest museum bears vivid testimony to the highest form of German glass artistry, just as Dr. Miner's section of the American Museum illustrates what can be done in glass for the "Tritons among minnows" of the microscope kingdom.

* * *

Delicate glass modeling has long been practiced among a few unusually gifted artisans, though the public has clothed their work in mystery by believing that some secret process is involved.

But to watch Mr. Mueller is to realize that delicate glass blowing is not so much formula as it is technique. Tweezers, blowpipe, a pointed bit of pure carbon, torch and a bit of hard steel make up the entire list of necessary tools. With these alone he accomplishes his most delicate tasks. The only raw material is ordinary glass tubing of assorted sizes and shapes.

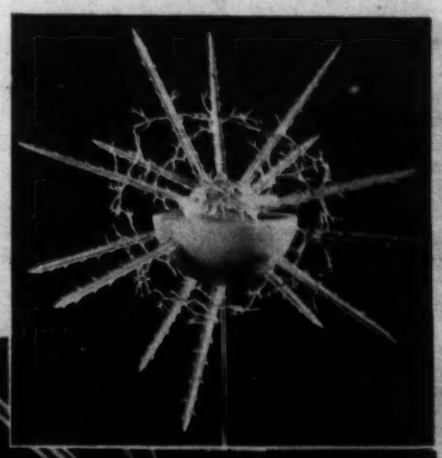
Oftentimes many months are spent in constructing a single specimen. There are observations and drawings to be made before a single idea is expressed in glass. To see the powerful masculine hand of Mr. Mueller is to mistake his profession for that of blacksmith or at least to wonder how it could ever be responsible for such delicate objects of beauty. Regardless of the complexity of his subject, tweezers, blowpipe and carbon are used as deftly as one might handle a needle-pen for inscribing the Ten Commandments on a grain of rice.

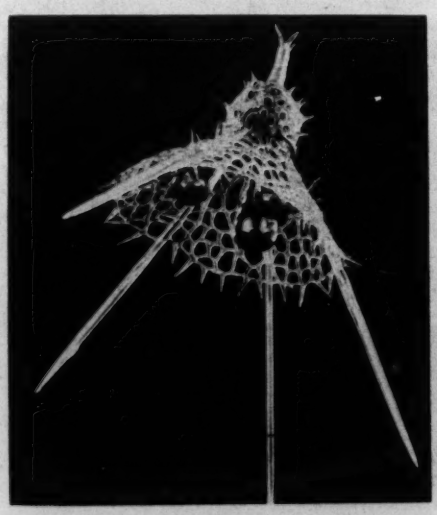
When Mr. Mueller's task is finished, Mr. W. H. Southwick demonstrates an artistry scarcely less awe inspiring. His is the task of painting the model with oil colors. He has developed a doublejointed paint brush for getting into tight places. The slightest bit of unnecessary pressure would break many of the delicate reproductions.

* * *

Usually there are from 1000 to 2000 separate pieces of glass joined to make each animal. Every piece represents in exact proportion some section of radiolarian or rotifer as it exists in real life. Nothing is added or taken away. Dimensions are mathematically studied and measured with micrometer precision.

A highly prized model shows how one half of a cubic inch of fresh water appears under the microscope. The exhibit represents a magnification of about 1,000,000 times and shows the barber-pole effect of pond scum, together with numerous other weeds and common rotifers.





All Photos © by Halbran

MIRACLES IN GLASS

The Tangle Immediately Above Shows What One-Half a Cubic Inch of Water Would Look Like If Magnified a Million Times. The Group of Rotifers, Weeds, et Cetera, Such as Might Be Found in Ponds or Even in Drinking Water, Is Made Entirely of Glass in This Large Scale Reproduction. Such Things Cannot Be Seen in Drinking Water, for Example, but They Are There, Nevertheless. Higher on the Page Mr. H. O. Mueller, a Native of the Thuringian Mountains of Central Germany, and a Wizard of Glass Blowing—Like His Father and Grandfather Before Him—Is Shown With Some of His Large Scale Models in Glass. At the Top of the Page Is a Radiolarian of Intricate Design, Much Smaller Than a Grain of Sand in the Original, But Here Vastly Magnified in Glass Reproduction. Another Is at the Left, Below.

Treasure in the Attic

Books Are Not the Only Collectors' Prizes, for Some First Editions of Magazines or Copies Containing the Literary Work of Famed Persons Often Bring Good Prices

By John R. Marcy

MOST PERSONS KNOW THAT a copy of the Gutenberg Bible is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that the same is true in lesser measure of other rare books. What few realize is the value of certain of their sister publications—magazines.

So common is this lack of knowledge that valuable old magazines are often bought for the price of old paper in bookstores, where, if anywhere, their value should be known. Of course, if the values were everywhere unknown, there wouldn't be any, but this is not the case. There are hundreds of public and private libraries where they are collected, and there are thousands of collectors. For their value as literature, as Americana, as historical source material; for their fine pen and ink drawings and steel engravings, and their colorful illustrations; for the first printing of some of our finest poetry and prose—for these and a dozen other reasons, old magazines are valued.

Of course, a Harper's or National Geographic or a dime novel is not a Shakespeare folio, and the value of even the greatest of these will not compare with that of certain rare books and manuscripts. Nevertheless, they do have their values, and their numbers, as compared to rare books, the ease with which they may be recognized, and their lower purchase price, brings the subject within the scope of common interest.

* * *

Magazines vary in value between $1 or so and some $200. This latter figure has been attained by a few of the older issues of the National Geographic, unquestioned leader in magazine values because of its desirability in complete sets. One of these files from 1888 to date will bring from $1000 to $3000, depending on the avidity of the collector.

Collectors' items do not have set values, and magazines are no exception. The only true guide to potential values is to be found in records of past sales. The sales at art auction houses in New York and Chicago, where rare books, manuscripts, and magazines change hands, are to be found at public libraries in such volumes as "Book Prices Current."

A study of these records reveals some startling facts. A Godey's Lady's Book of 1845 brought $17.50; a dime novel, "Texas Jack" of the Beadle's Boys' Library, $31; an American Review of January, 1845, brought $45.

What determines these values?

First editions are not confined to books. The initial issue of any magazine is also a "first," and has its collectors, who, in many cases, are not interested in any other type of magazine. Moreover, since the issue is likely to be the rarest one, it will be more frequently missing from files than another. The Los Angeles Public Library possessed a complete file of the English aviation periodical, Flight, except for that vital first issue. They found that its cost would be $50, and were glad to get it at that price.

Because of the recognition of the demand for firsts, some publishers issue new magazines in a format designed with the collector in mind. The American Survey, so issued in 1932 on rag paper and autographed by George Jean Nathan, Theodore Dreiser, James Branch Cabell, Eugene O'Neill and Ernest Boyd, now commands a price around $25.

* * *

Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, Du Maurier are names to make a collector's eyes brighten when he sees them on the pages of a magazine, for here enters another type of first. The early works of later well-known authors, the first appearance in print of such noted works as "The Raven," or "Trilby" enhance values wherever they are found.

"The Raven," in the American Review, January, 1845, makes that issue bring around $45; "Trilby" in serial form through January to June, 1894, in Harper's, gives a value of $8 to $10 to each of those issues. Harper's of December, 1868, containing Mark Twain's "Forty-Three Days in an Open Boat," is worth $8.50.

The value of the National Geographic is easy to understand. Writers such as William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Joseph Conrad; colorful illustrations and informative articles; the wide scope of travel subjects covered, all contribute to making it valuable to collectors. The need for certain copies to complete sets most commonly occurs in the older issues. Any National Geographic prior to 1900 has a potential value of $25 or more. Among the more recent issues, an occasional one deals at length with popular subjects, such as dogs, cattle, horses, or flags of all nations, profusely illustrated in color, and these stand apart from contemporary issues. Dealers quote them at prices ranging from $1 to $4.

Similar in the use of color, but entirely different in subject, are the old Godey's Lady's Books, best known of the early woman's magazines. Many drawings, often with a rich color plate, depict the styles of the era of hoop-skirts and bustles. Values in these magazines vary even more than in the others. Single pages of illustrations, removed from the magazine, have sold for 25 cents to $1 each. Complete years in the period around 1850 usually bring $25, but sometimes are auctioned at prices below that commanded by a single issue. Recent sales disclose one copy, dated 1845, valued at $17.50. The factors that determine the values include the worth of the magazines as Americana, their historical interest, their aid to illustrators in period work, and even the charming appearance of the color plates when made up into lamp shades.

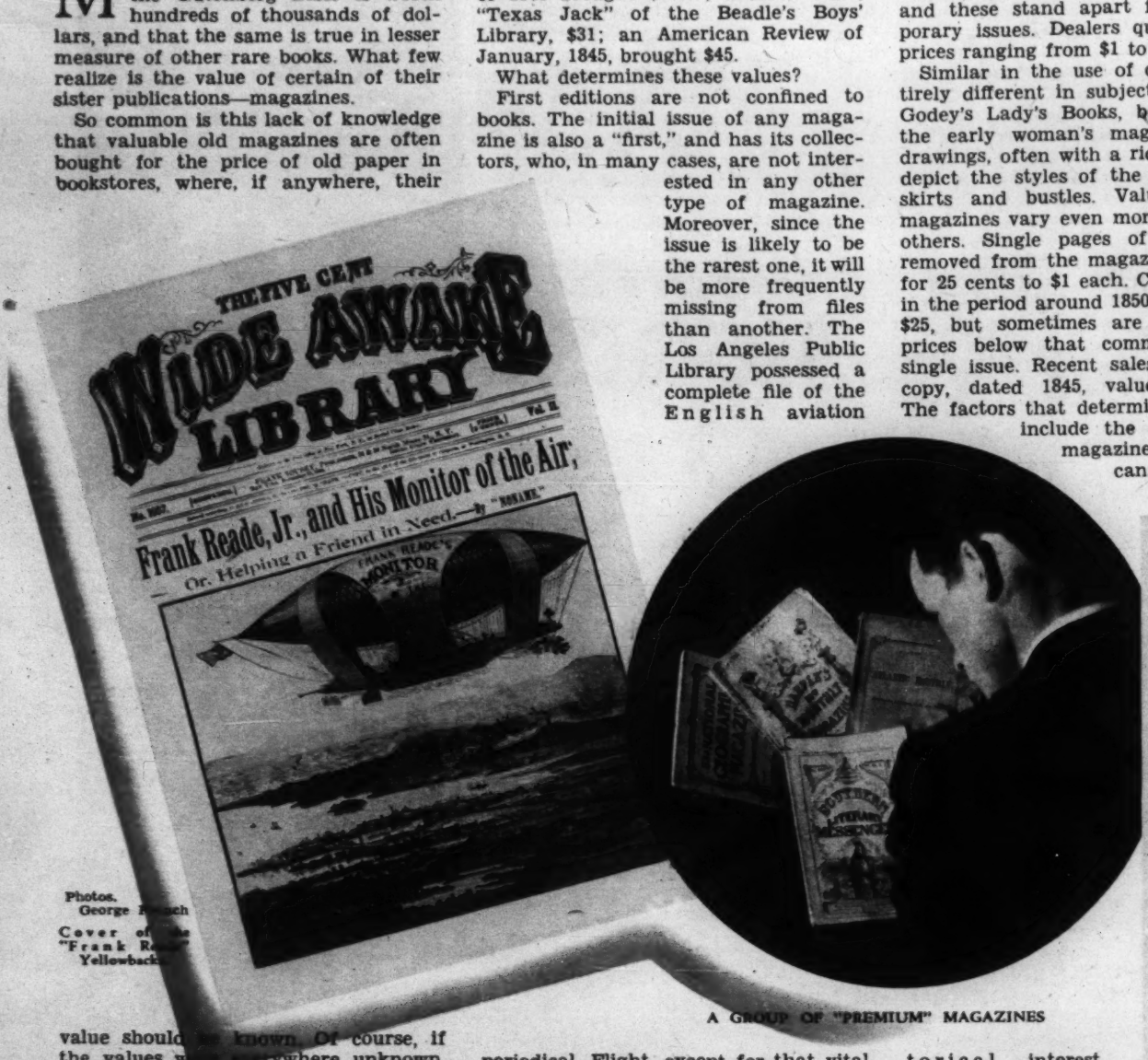
As in the case of Godey's, single pages from other magazines bearing steel engravings, not uncommon during the last century, are prized alone. Drawings of famous illustrators like Frederick Remington, whose work appears in the old Harper's, are also of interest. The illustrated Harper's Weeklies of the Civil War period, however, find their value in the historical interest of the subject matter.

* * *

If one has an inclination to play favorites, the "yellowbacks" will make a strong bid for the favor. There is a wealth of unintended humor in these serious little melodramas, a richness of imagination displayed in the illustrations. Of course, not every yellowback is a find, but the numbers of those at a premium makes hunting for them a frequently rewarded pastime. Many of the issues of the Beadle's Boys' Library, and practically all of the Frank Reade stories in the Wide Awake Library and the Frank Reade Library, are valued at $5 each and more, as are also the Jack Wright stories in the Boys' Star Library. Of individual instances there is seemingly no end. Random selections reveal "Old Grizzly Adams" selling for $20; "Texas Jack," $31; "Roving Joe," $15; "Adventures of Buffalo Bill," $17.50. Many of these thrillers are nonfiction, of which the latter are examples, and these are valuable as historical Americana. Collectors' tastes vary so greatly, however, that even those that are pure fiction find a ready acceptance.

Yellowbacks, like most other magazines, are more valuable when a series is complete. The 31 Frank Reade stories in the Wide Awake Library, worth around $5 individually, bring as high as $400 for the set; the 186 in the Frank Reade Library sell for around $1000; the first series of the Beadle's Boys' Library, 121 in number, is worth $1000, and only one such set has changed hands.

Some early musical magazines carry the first printings of Stephen Foster's songs. There are collectors who value these "firsts," including even one institution, Foster Hall. Recent offers for needed issues included $600 for the six Clark's School Visitors in 1861 and 1862, containing "Beautiful Child of Song," "The Little Ballad Girl," "The Merry, Merry Month of May," and several others. Halloway's Musical Monthly of April, 1864, brought $35 because of Foster's "All Day Long."


THE FIVE CENT
WIDE AWAKE LIBRARY
Frank Reade, Jr., and His Monitor of the Air,
Or, Helping a Friend in Need.
FRANK READE'S MONITOR

Photos, George French

Cover of one "Frank Reade" Yellowback

A GROUP OF "PREMIUM" MAGAZINES

THE COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

CLASSIFIED ADS

The American Spectator

Book-dealers' Weekly and PUBLISHERS' GUIDE

THE AMERICAN CATALOG & STANDARD PREMIUM LIST OF ALL AMERICAN MINTED COINS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

DIME NOVELS: ENTIRE HISTORY

TYPICAL PAGE FROM A COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, SHOWING PROMINENCE OF "MAGAZINE" ADVERTISEMENTS

No brief list of valuable magazines could be more than a guide. Nearly every section of the field has its premium issues, early aviation magazines and early comic periodicals, to mention only two. Specific values, too, can only be indicative. Those mentioned here have come from recent sales or offers, and merely show the trend. A perusal of collectors' magazines and Book Prices Current in the public library will add much more information.

Magazine collecting is an interesting pastime, and may easily be made a profitable one. The search, like that for other hidden treasure, will lead into odd places, the attic and basement, the second-hand book store, and even the used furniture store, and the search will be frequently rewarded, for, unlike rare books, they are not so hard to find.

Bringing Democracy Up to Date

That Is the Object of Constitutional Reform, a Trend in the United States, Great Britain and France, Intended to Insure Efficient Government Without the Loss of Long-Cherished Liberty

By Lewis Rex Miller

THE CURRENT AGITATION for a constitutional amendment in the United States is not an isolated phenomenon. In all the great democracies—British, French and American—there are movements for reform of the fundamental laws, movements which have been gaining rapid momentum in recent months, and which spring from a common source. They have their common origin in a feeling that the transformations which industry, commerce, agriculture and transportation have recently undergone necessitate a new attitude of government toward economic affairs and a new machinery of administration adapted to the machine age.

When President Roosevelt urges Congress to pass legislation without regard to its probable constitutionality, and implies that, if the New Deal is outlawed by the Supreme Court, the Constitution must be altered, he is making a dramatic gesture in support of measures which have their counterparts in other democratic governments of today.

It is necessary to distinguish, in all countries, between revolutionary agitation and movement for reform by constitutional methods. The revolutionary movements, which incite to violence, may be roughly classified as Communist on the one hand and Fascist on the other. But, apart from these extremist factions, there are numerous constitutional parties which are working for reform within the machinery of established government. England, for example, has its Sir Oswald Mosley and its Sir Stafford Cripps, but it also has reformers who do not associate themselves with either of these leaders, and who apparently have a larger following than either of them.

* * *

In France, there is a Communist Party which succeeds in electing a handful of deputies to the Chamber, and at the opposite pole there is Colonel de la Roque with his Croix de Feu. But the names which associate themselves with constitutional reform are those of Doumergue and Tardieu, who demand no such drastic action as the extreme Left and Right contingents.

In the United States, the Communist Party is practically nonexistent, so far as political influence is concerned, and there is no Fascist Party, though the various groups which wear uniform shirts have attempted to consolidate themselves into a Fascist unit. The real champions of constitutional reform, however, are neither Communist nor Fascist, but largely Democratic, with a considerable Republican fringe.

In other words, the promoters of constitutional reform in all the chief democracies are not revolutionaries, but constitutionalists. If the Constitution is made an issue in the next electoral campaign in the United States, the real clash will not be between those who wish to retain the Constitution and those who wish to scrap it, but between those who wish to retain the Constitution as it is and those who wish to amend it by the methods which the Constitution itself provides. Movements for constitutional reform are not infrequently the most effective kind of insurance against revolution.

* * *

Political democracy—the liberalism of the nineteenth century—is feeling the need of reforms. Governments are discovering that they are not equipped to administer a modern industrial state. Governments, whether they wish to do so or not, are having to go into business—business which used to be considered private. And they are having to go into business without the necessary capital in the form of constitutional authority and without the necessary labor in the form of qualified personnel. Designed to be political bodies, they find they have to do the work of industrial and commercial corporations.

Parliamentary and congressional governments are getting a reputation for inefficiency because they are called upon to do things which their architects never anticipated. They have to run a gigantic business concern with a political setup, and it is no wonder if politics get in the way of efficiency.

The modern dictatorships are reputed to be more efficient than democracies. They are, no doubt, more efficient than the regimes they have supplanted. If they are more efficient than democracies, it is because they are thoroughly modern, and have been designed to meet modern conditions. Fascism has done wonders for Italy because it is a form of government expressly designed to secure efficiency in a modern state. True, it has secured efficiency at the price of liberty. But liberty is not highly prized among all peoples.

In the democracies, individual liberty is still highly prized. They would rather be democratic and inefficient than efficient and authoritarian. But can efficiency be purchased only at the price of liberty? Because revolutionary governments have built their power on the ruins of freedom, need it follow that an efficient government can be built only on such a foundation?

It is for the democracies to prove that revolution is not a prerequisite to efficiency. They are seeing the need of recasting their governments in modern form. They wish to retain what is good in their past experience, and add what is necessary to keep abreast of rapidly changing times. The price to be paid for efficiency, they feel, is not liberty, but alertness and intelligence.

* * *

There has been a veritable flood of plans and schemes for solving America's problems arising out of the depression. The Supreme Court's outlawing of the NRA has introduced the constitutional issue. Some of these plans might not necessitate a constitutional amendment but they would tend to modify in important ways the economic constitution of the country. Prof. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard favors a constitutional convention to be held in 1937, for the purpose of overhauling and modernizing the machinery of American government.

In England, Mr. L. S. Amery has been advocating reform of the Cabinet, and the proposal of Viscount Cecil that there should be a Minister for League of Nations affairs has just been carried into effect. The Labor Party has put forward a plan of parliamentary reform which, in some of its parts, at least, commands a certain support in other parties, and Dr. W. Ivor Jenkins has proposed a revision of House of Commons procedure. Mr. Winston Churchill has been urging the creation of an Economic Sub-Parliament, and Lord Eustace Percy champions proposals which bear a certain similarity to Mussolini's Corporative State. Sir Arthur Salter sees the need of an Economic Advisory Council, and Mr. Harold Macmillan suggests plans which bear a certain resemblance to NRA in its present form.

In France, M. Doumergue has entered upon a second retirement from political life as a result of his insistence on constitutional reform. How fundamental are the issues confronting the French people was apparent last July 14, when Bastille Day was celebrated in a most unusual manner in Paris. The east end of the city was given up to demonstrations by parties of the Left demanding reform of the Constitution along the lines of Socialism, or an approximation of Socialism. The western portion of the city witnessed demonstrations by parties of the Right, demanding reforms which, although they cannot accurately be defined as Fascism, nevertheless would add greatly to the power of the executive and make for centralization of authority. Unlike the advocates of Fascism in other countries, the parties of the Right in France are less concerned with economic than with purely political considerations; this may prove to be a source of strength, but to the Left it appears to be a shirking of the most important questions before the people today.

* * *

Mr. Walter Lippmann concludes that a planned economy can only be arrived at through the sacrifice of freedom. This may be true if by planned economy is meant an economy of lack, rather than an economy of abundance. It may be true if the planned economy must be an economy based on a limitation of production in order to maintain prices.

The whole aspect changes if the national economy is planned primarily in the interest of the consumer, rather than in the interest of a certain class or classes of producers. Because everybody is a consumer, this plan has a broadly democratic basis. It is planning in the interest of the whole, and not of a part. Its object is to supply every consumer with what he needs, not to limit production by means of a regimentation imposed from above. It is based upon the voluntary association of all the citizens in their own interest. And being sound, it seeks to increase, not to limit, production. It does not fit an industry to a supposedly limited market, but reveals an expanded market which the industry may serve.

Countries where consumers' co-operatives have taken firm root, such as Denmark, Sweden and, in some measure, Great Britain, have demonstrated the practicability of this type of planned economy. It has led not to a substitution of autocracy for democracy, but to a strengthening of the foundations of democracy, and their extension into the economic as well as the political field. Not only the problem of production, but also that of distribution, is seen to be more capable of solution when looked at from the viewpoint of the consumers' interests.

A strong point in the co-operative system is that it proceeds outside of politics. It can, in fact it must, grow up outside the political machinery of a nation, but it strengthens the elements of democracy by extending them to the slightest details of the nation's economic life. Its influence is not attained through politics, but must eventually be felt in the political life of a country. It amends the constitution, rather than the Constitution, of a nation.

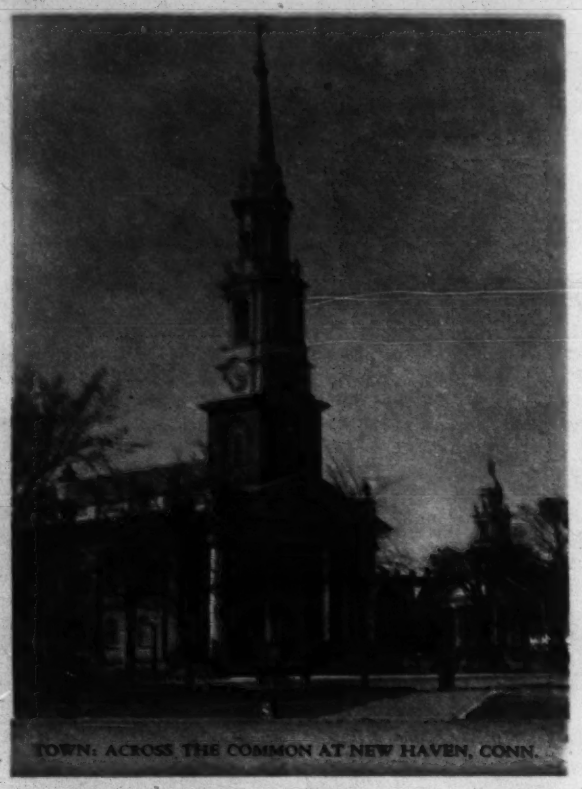
* * *

The demand for constitutional reform in countries which enjoy self-government is not a menace, but a wholesome evidence of political intelligence and toleration. It shows that the people are prepared to learn new lessons in the vast field of self-government.

New England See

Yankee Qualities of Morality, Conservatism, Courage and Thrift, Man
Section of the United States Through One More Diffic

By Henry Edson, W



TOWN: ACROSS THE COMMON AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

YANKEE DOODLE TODAY RIDES through hard times very much as he once came riding to town—namely, with a feather in his cap.

Mounted on the pony of conservatism, morality and thrift, New England has suffered less bogging down during the business recession than the nation as a whole. Statistics released by the New England Council in Boston, Mass., show this fact in cold figures, while New England business and professional men re-enforce the evidence with warm, human correlatives.

Not that the trestle board of New England industrial conditions is free from lines sloping downward. Surely the whole region knows that it has been passing through an industrial wilderness. But, despite the experience, facts are available to show that New England's sturdy pony is still unwinded and the feather on Yankee Doodle's cap remains cocked at a defiant angle. The reason? Just this: The ideals of the founders still dominate New England thinking, the factors of New England's growth remain unchanged.

One set of figures, based on data to be found in the United States Census of Manufactures, tells the story in this way:

PERCENTAGE OF DECLINES, 1929-1933

	U.S.	N.E.
Number of manufacturing establishments	32.4	23.3
Number of wage earners	31.4	27.3
Annual value of products	55.2	52.0
Annual wages	54.7	49.1

Other figures indicative of New England's industrial position show this region to be foremost in stability on four points, i. e., life insurance sales, total savings deposits, assets of building and loan associates, and public relief. Only one other region exceeds New England's stability as to volume of sales, value of manufactures, number of industrial wage earners, and total of bank deposits.

* * *

In a study of the relative stability of the nine regions of the United States prepared by Ralph H. Underwood, agricultural executive and statistician of the New England Council, the south Atlantic states and New England are found to be far ahead of the rest of the country, New England ranking but three points below the south Atlantic states, but with no allowance being made for comparison of living standards. The nearest contenders to these two leading regions are the Pacific and the east south central states, both showing 34 points less stability than New England.

It is therefore fair to deduce that the pony which New England rides at such a steady gait has qualities inherent in itself which recommend it as a reliable mount. New England's favorable position is mainly due to a set of six factors which have little relation to present Administration policies, having obtained in this section in varying degrees for something like 300 years.

These factors include New England's diversification of industries; its natural resources, in which recreational advantages loom high; its numbers of medium-sized towns with medium-sized industries; its access to ready markets; its abundance of skilled labor, and its morale. And the greatest of these is morale.

In a nutshell—or, rather, a saddlebag—New England has ridden through the rough economic passes without being unseated primarily because of the way it thinks and not necessarily because of superior business horsemanship.

A swing through the six states involving conversations with scores of New Englanders—clerks, quarrymen, executives, truck drivers, officials, farmers, mill workers, storekeepers—emphasizes this common awareness of the value of the New England tradition. Eighty per cent of the replies to questions as to the reasons for New England's show of stability place morale first among the stabilizing factors.

Remarks Mr. W. H. A. Mills, head of the Better Housing Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce of Burlington, Vt.:

> Vermonters have not felt the depression so sharply as some other regions because, as a class, they have never demanded an excess of luxuries. Trained by stern beginnings to conservatism, frugality and thrift, large numbers of them own their own farms, homes, small businesses. Contented with a normal profit, a few friends, a church to attend and a little recreation, they have developed rich inner resources which serve them well during times of stress. They are so used to paying as they go that I find them very reluctant to accept money as construction loans. You will find that they have not been unduly depressed by the depression, nor will they be unduly elated by a return to normalcy.

This attitude is reflected in the appearance of much of the agricultural and dairying regions of the New England states. It is particularly observable amidst the rich, Green Mountain valleys, where clean, white farmhouses nestle among hospitable elms, and spotted cattle graze on the hillsides, and broad, productive acres checkerboard the terraces rolling up from rivers and lakes and meadows.

Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, brings other angles of agricultural New England into view. Cooperation among the farmers, better prices for milk sold in the Boston area, improved methods of farming, dairying and marketing, all played their parts in easing the bumps of the depression, in the opinion of Mr. Putnam, but behind all that was that native conservatism, thrift and self-reliance which accounted for the comparatively small numbers of tenant farmers in New Hampshire, the large numbers of farmers owning their own farms in full, and the small number of mortgaged farms.

"When New England farmers learn to co-operate still better," Mr. Putnam said, "their natural advantages and nearness to markets should give them the advantage over regions that are separated from the consumers by long freight hauls. Because of farmer co-operation the milk marketing agreement in the Boston area meant a $3,000,000 increase in business, almost doubling the farmers' income between 1930 and 1933."

In addition to the professional farmer is the subsistence farmer. One sees his little neat plots all over New England, sometimes within a stone's throw of the factory where a few weeks' work out of the year supplies the ready money needed to supplement the ready supplies from the garden.

* * *

Behind the stories of ingeniousness, perseverance and courage which have marked New England's battle with depression there may be discerned spiritual values which appear as a heritage of New England's proverbial respect for religion. Says the Rev. Dr. William R. Wood, of the Penney Memorial United Baptist Church, Augusta, Maine:

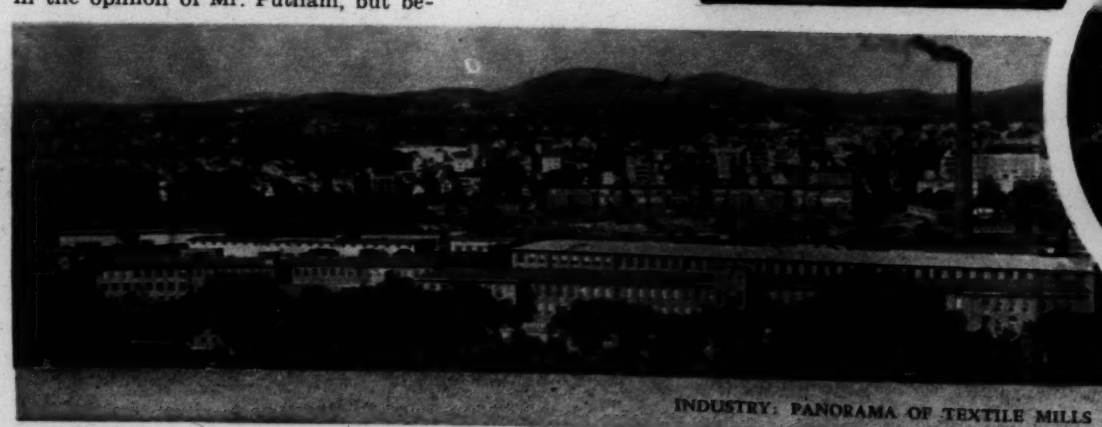
> If the people of Maine have met this prolonged depression with commendable

Photo by Warren Boyer, Westport, Conn.

Left, Keystone View Co.

FISHING: A Lobster Catch on the Maine Coast (Left).

FARMING: Harvesting Potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine (Left Center).



INDUSTRY: PANORAMA OF TEXTILE MILLS IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

d Sees It Through

Thrift, Manifested by 8,000,000 Persons, Have Brought This Long-Settled More Difficult Period in an Inspiring History of Progress

enry Edson Williams

OCEAN: A PUBLIC BEACH ON THE CONNECTICUT SHORE

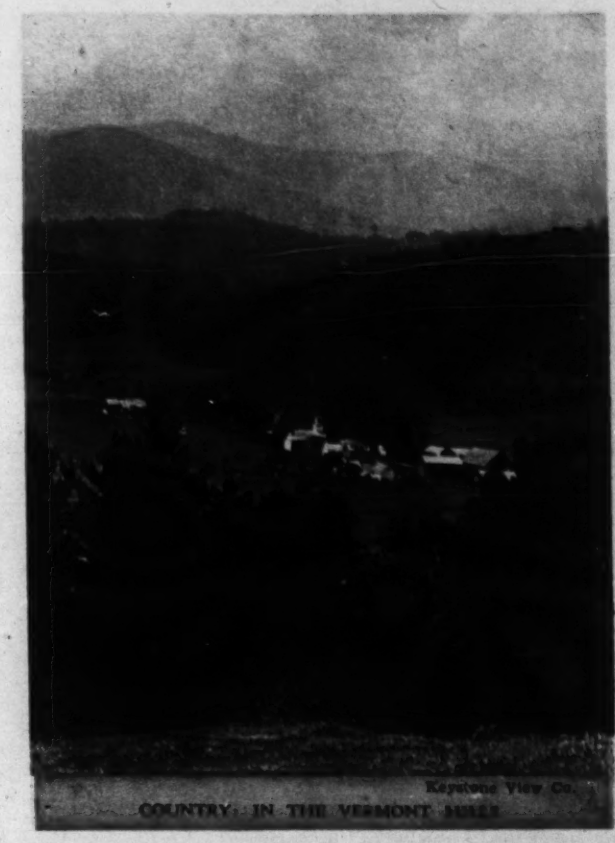
Right, Ewing Galloway

QUARRYING: A Load of Massachusetts Granite (Right Center).

SPINNING: Machine Preparing Yarn for Woolen Cloth (Right).

STER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WITH THE INTERIOR OF A SHOE FACTORY INSET IN THE MIDDLE

Interior picture, Keystone View Co.



COUNTRY IN THE VERMONT HILLS

Keystone View Co.

fortitude, I think it is due in part to the fact that the average man in this State has inherited a religious faith that serves as a soul-anchor. In the last analysis the depression is mental, fully as much as it is material. The country has not really lost anything of a material nature. All the natural resources, the development of which has created our national wealth, are still here. The man who steadfastly believes that God lives and reigns, that in the long run right will triumph over wrong, that truth is stronger than error, is not likely to give way to despair. The churches of Maine in which this gospel of hope and faith has been emphasized have certainly helped to steady a great many people during the hard times.

Thé clergy is not alone in seeing New England as a moral region. No less an agency than the United States Department of Justice finds the same condition. In a recent report analyzing figures from 1457 cities throughout the country, it found that in relation to population New England had a smaller number of crimes of violence during the first quarter of 1935 than any other region in the United States.

* * *

The investigator grows familiar with references to New England's diversification of industry as he travels the highways and byways of New England. Ask a dozen amateur economists what tangible factor makes most for New England stability and the answer pops out of a dozen lips: Diversification! There must be something to it. Let's see.

New England's chief natural resources are today merely a development of those found by the colonists. They consist of soils, rocks, forests, streams and fisheries. Out of these raw materials New Englanders have fashioned an industrial life. Agriculture, quarrying, manufacturing, wood utilization and fishing, which the Pilgrim Fathers pursued as home industries, have remained the main factors in the development of the region. A bit over 140 years ago the first factory began to turn at the edge of a turbid stream. In 1790, Samuel Slater, an Englishman, set up the first textile mill in America at Pawtucket, R. I. After the establishment of the cotton gin, factories began to multiply along the many streams and watercourses. Machinery began to appear for the manufacture of metal goods, shoes, wooden utensils and notions, paper and printing, rubber products, preparation of foodstuffs, forest products, and what have you.

* * *

Today, to state it colorfully, manufactures in New England run from shoestrings to battleships. And the shops whence pour this heterogeneous stream of manufactured products range all the way from little one-to-five-man plants to great mills and factories covering many acres of ground and employing upward of 1000 workers. Actually, there were 18,272 manufacturing establishments in New England in 1929, employing 1,098,514 workers. The number has lessened during the depression, both in plants and in employees, but the numbers and diversity of plants which raise their smoking stacks into New England skies in small towns and large, wherever power and transportation warrant, have assured some work in practically every community, the opportunity to shift from dull factories to busy ones, from slow-moving to popular products, and have contributed to a philosophical, though possibly fatuous, reasoning often heard expressed in the phrase: "After all, things might be worse."

Add to this the fact that New England employers as a class are interested in seeing the communities in which they operate weather the storm, and that employees as a class have displayed adaptability, fortitude, and a willingness to do their share—and one sees why the waves have failed to beat New England far from her course.

New England's smallness, her peculiar adaptability to the part-farm, part-factory way of living, and the traditional ingenuity of her people, likewise have been aids to achievement. Particularly have the different industrial and fact-finding organizations been of assistance in building up resistance against the depressive influences. The New England Council early in the game sponsored an employment stabilization plan which has been widely adopted; chambers of commerce have rendered intelligent and invaluable service in many instances; agricultural and civic and religious organizations have rallied to the call.

Many stories might be told of the ingenuity employed to keep the wheels turning. There's the company that found its business dropping off in fire clay on account of the slump in new buildings but which developed a type of readily applied plaster which would enable depression-struck home owners to do their own repair work, and as a consequence has kept busy throughout the years of recession. And there's the president of a junior college who pulled his school out of the red and into the way of profits by developing some fallow lands, allowing tuitions to be paid with livestock and permitting boys to make up their financial shortage with work on the farm. And there's that factory worker in a small town in Rhode Island who, with the curtailment of work in the factory, built up and improved his poultry flock so that by the time the depression was at its peak his flock was one of the best in the State, placing him in a more substantial position than at the outbreak of the depression. And there's that one-time New York cartoonist and later New Haven broker who found himself stymied by the depression, but who got around it by painting a kettle green, cooking a chicken right, and establishing in his rural house by the side of the road in Manchester, Conn., such an entirely satisfactory eating place that who goes once goes twice, and no one, least of all the host, spoils a good dinner by thoughts of depression.

* * *

Such incidents as the foregoing might be quoted exhaustively. Then a whole story might be devoted to the keenness with which New Englanders are showing their hospitality to that half-billion-dollar recreation industry which brings the steadying influence of tourist dollars during economic storms.

New Englanders as a class are able to capitalize on recreation, because of their years of thrift, the usual backlog of savings, and the credit which accompanies proved reliability. Normally, the average amount of savings-bank deposits per person in this region is about two and one half times more than the average for the nation as a whole. Eighty New Englanders out of every hundred have money in the savings bank. The six states have 5 per cent of the banks of the country, 1.2 per cent of the total bank failures that marked the depression.

Thus the investigator discovers several factors supported by statistics which point to trends of Yankee

(Continued on page 13)

Fannie Hurst Advises a Plan

By Knowing Exactly What One Wants and Then Working Toward It One Gains Greatest Satisfaction, Says Noted American Writer, and She Takes Her Own Advice

By Marjorie Shuler

WHAT IS THE GREAT human need? The question stared at me from my notebook. I could think of many answers. Spirituality first certainly, world peace, social justice, economic equality for men and women. And I could think of many persons who would answer my question in just those terms. But whom could I approach for the unexpected?

I thought of Haroun El Raschid, who left his palace to study the people of his land, and of that later student of human nature O. Henry, who walked the streets of modern Baghdad, New York City, and tore from its fabric those pulsating stories which are read and will continue to be read for the depth of their understanding. Then naturally I turned to Fannie Hurst, who once occupied the very apartment which had been O. Henry's and like him explores the corners of the big city. Perhaps you have seen her, a tall, slender figure, very black as to hair and eyes, very white as to skin, and certain to be gowned in black and white. She will have been sitting talking to people on park benches, or watching a Chinese opera, or talking to the Ghetto habitues, denizens of those thronging streets from which have come some of her best tales.

To Fannie Hurst, student extraordinary of ordinary human beings, I would put my question. I telephoned her, what day could I spend with her? With proverbial generosity she laid her week at my disposal. Perhaps I would rise before dawn and investigate the markets with her. She had for a long time been wanting to see how New York City wakes up. That didn't attract me? Well then how about going with her and John Erskine that very night to see the children in the Broome Street tabernacle write and produce a play? Or perhaps next Thursday I would like to accompany her to Newark, where she was to talk to college students for the choose-a-career committee?

But I wanted to explore her thinking and so I was allowed to choose differently, choose badly as it turned out. I took the next free evening for dinner, announced an exploring expedition and put its leadership into the hands of that inveterate investigator of the civilized world, Mr. Mittledorfer Straus, and then watched to see what would happen.

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As it turned out I saw and heard a great deal, but not of Miss Hurst. That morning she was to explore in quite a different direction. She was going to visit the millionaires of Long Island. And so during a long Saturday afternoon I was getting bulletins from Long Island. Miss Hurst missed the first train because her host's luncheon lasted into the afternoon. She missed the second because she was looking at the paintings in the home of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst. She missed the third because she was looking at the swimming pool on the estate of Mrs. Christian R. Holmes.

All of which was characteristic of Miss Hurst but it meant that her return to her own duplex apartment in West Sixty-seventh Street was somewhat delayed. We sat, Mr. Straus and I, in the midst of that amazing collection which is Miss Hurst's drawing room, medieval church embroideries, and statues, and relics, brought together with much red brocade, and enhanced by a balcony from Florence and Italian carved doors which Mr. Straus was insistent I should notice were the linen fold pattern.

Linen fold indeed, when what I wanted was Miss Hurst's opinions. Meanwhile Anitra, the white Persian, sat in her accustomed niche at the newelpost just facing the door from which she inevitably greets all guests, a welcome which has caused her to lose her own name and be called by that of New York City's inveterate greeter, Mr. Grover Whalen.

Neither of the two monkeys was in sight nor "Lummy," the Pekingese, called for Miss Hurst's best known book, "Lummox." In fact, of the four dogs only the Scottie was to be seen, bulking black on the third step from the top of the stairs, where he habitually sits watching the forbidden territory of the lower floor.

Even when Miss Hurst returned we all continued to sit, the three of us, in the drawing room; Grover Whalen, pardon me, Anitra, by the newelpost, and the Scottie on the third step from the top because Miss Hurst, also characteristically, was helping a friend.

She had tried to intercede on behalf of the friend with someone who had met her telephone call with derision. "Fannie Hurst," the gentleman had laughed, "don't try to fool me." All of Miss Hurst's attempts to convince him of her identity had failed. Finally she had begged him to call her at this hour, giving him her telephone number.

So we waited and waited, but there was no tinkle of the bell. Finally Miss Hurst herself recalled that her telephone is a private one. If it had been sought in the telephone directory it would not have been found. Doubtless the gentleman was even then telling his friends how clever he had been not to be taken in by the hoax.

At last, a long last, we were eating our dinner in a famous old hotel near Washington Square, a good base from which to start exploring. The dinner turned up little information. Miss Hurst would talk of the millionaires, "tyrannized over by bracelets and things." Reluctantly she was brought back to the memory of her own early days in New York City, when her aspirations were all for the stage and she actually played a small part in the Belasco production of "The Concert." Mr. Straus contributed the bit of information that "it is a good thing Fannie only has one maid, otherwise she would spend all her time sewing for her servants and looking after them."

Miss Hurst asked me if I had brought along a book that she could read instead of listening to us.

The exploring was just as unsatisfactory. We walked past a chain restaurant which reminded Miss Hurst of the days when she was a waitress in one of that very chain, and when she also worked as clerk in a department store before she found out, "that you don't have to actually watch the wheels go round in order to understand human beings."

We were looking at the old elegance of Washington Square, silent and deserted tonight, when suddenly Miss Hurst gave direction to the party. She would show me "Mazie."

To all my queries about "Mazie" Miss Hurst would only vouchsafe that she lived all the time in a glass cage under an incandescent light bulb and would have no interest in Miss Hurst or whom I might be because she was only interested in herself.

Just as I had decided that "Mazie" was one of the animals that Miss Hurst is always visiting we drew up before a Bowery picture house and "Mazie" turned out to be the ticket seller.

It was even as Miss Hurst had said. Mazie paid no attention to us, so anxious was she to describe two recent visits to court, where everyone from the judge to the stenographer, we were told, were impressed by Mazie in "a swell suit with a big Kolinsky collar to here and beads all over it."

Mazie's platinum blonde hair, which once was black, and Mazie herself doubtless some day will be in a story by Miss Hurst, but as we left the Bowery at midnight it was clear that I had been given no story. However, Miss Hurst was not so obtuse as it would seem. As we dropped her at her door she said, "Come to breakfast tomorrow morning." A generous offer since the morning hours are as pearls to most writers and Miss Hurst invariably includes them in her own six hours of daily word-coining.

FANNIE HURST WITH HER WHITE PERSIAN CAT IN THEIR NEW YORK APARTMENT

But relentlessly I accepted, and it was therefore across her own narrow refectory table the next morning that she answered my question.

The great need of the human being, she told me, is to make a plan, a kind of pattern for his own living. She believes that most people think that the world owes them a living or success and so they just drift along until they find themselves in some job or some situation which they despise.

What they should do, she thinks, is to set up specific goals so that they will eliminate anything which interferes with attaining those ends. This does not imply specific outlining, she explained, but merely the adopting of some kind of general pattern. People may suffer for their own mistaken judgments, but at least they will have given themselves a chance.

* * *

"I will never admit that destiny is inexorable," she said. "Destiny never has the upper hand of any human being. Destiny's wrist may be held by the decisions of any human being, even if its palms may not be greased."

To adopt such a plan, she said, requires first that the individual have a zest for living, a real desire for it, an awakening of all the faculties, not just some of them. This enthusiasm in her experience is rare, as is frequent stock-taking which she calls "a real indoor sport."

She declared, "If people would only devote a little more time to self-analysis, have the courage to put themselves down in the red when they belong there, and chart their course definitely in the chosen direction, there would be more happy and satisfied human beings."

Miss Hurst herself started out many years ago to chart both her intellectual and her personal living. She left St. Louis and a comfortable home to come to New York City. After she turned from the stage to writing she stuck to it in spite of disappointments. The Street Publishing Company bought her first story after two years and rejected the next 11. Mr. Robert H. Davis discovered her with a roar saying, "Fannie Hurst, you can write." He bought three stories and sent back 12. The Saturday Evening Post bought her thirty-sixth story after rejecting 35.

"Which," remarks Miss Hurst, "is a lesson to those who think that all they need is a pad and pencil in order to write."

Very early Miss Hurst found out that "too many of the facets of living sparkle at me" and she began to choose. She definitely selects from the many causes which seek her support those which attempt to develop tolerance on the part of human beings and those which try to prevent rather than to remedy unfortunate conditions.

One has to pay with precious alloy for freedom, she thinks, but freedom is paramount in importance with her, so she deliberately makes sacrifices to insure that freedom. When she and Mr. Jacques Danielson, the pianist, married 18 years ago, they startled New York City with their plan for separate establishments. They still have two apartments. Occasionally they take trips together, but when they are at home they give each other the freedom for work which both like.

"Something which has lasted for 18 years is no longer an experiment," said Miss Hurst. "I do not recommend our plan to this formula-seeking world. I know of no such human panacea for all problems, but this plan happens to suit us and the kind of work we both do."

We mounted the narrow stairs to the half floor where are Miss Hurst's own rooms and the study where, seated in front of her typewriter, she said, "I

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Yes, It's Warm Enough for Us

MAY WE NOT, returning from a protracted loaf, clip some loose ends? . . . Thank you . . . William H. Adler, we find, is apparently wrong for the first time . . . Of our suggestion that a Woman's Who's Who smacks of female chauvinism, he says: "This means the reviewer considers the female cause a lost one . . . or does it?" No, it doesn't . . . Both Webster and Oxford define chauvinism as jingoism, and mention no connotation of hopelessness . . . Perhaps the change of scene has affected Mr. Adler's etymological sensibility . . . He has lately removed, temporarily we understand, from Shanghai to London . . . We hope he goes back by way of Boston.

Another correspondent objected to the same comment . . . She inquired pointedly if in reviewing "America's Young Men" we had suggested that it smacked of male chauvinism . . . She had us there—we hadn't . . . Still, we believe our main point stands—that men and women should receive recognition without discrimination.

* * *

As usual, there are several books which we set aside last spring for our personal attention, and then neglected . . . Among them is Ernest Newman's "The Man Liszt" (Scribner) . . . This book has caused some controversy . . . Mr. Newman, besides being a distinguished critic and biographer, is a controversialist of parts . . . He will take on anybody, from Kreisler and Carl Engel to Messrs. Hurn and Root . . . Perhaps he would have been even more successful as a lawyer than as a critic and biographer . . . For he is essentially a special pleader . . . Tireless in research, he marshals his facts to support his thesis . . . He even tends to labor his points, a habit which is more easily tolerated in a courtroom than in letters.

Just as much of his writing on Wagner has been designed to demolish the Wahnfried legend, so in this book on Liszt he goes to great lengths to correct what seems to him a misconception or a misrepresentation . . . He wants to substitute the D'Agoult portrait of Liszt for that painted by the Princess Wittgenstein . . . He calls an army of witnesses and elicits an enormous mass of testimony from them . . . In fact, he ends by wearying us with the weight of his evidence.

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Besides, in a critic and biographer we prefer a little more detachment, the manner more of the judge than of the advocate . . . But objectivity is foreign to Mr. Newman's character . . . Like St. John Ervine, he is a person of violent likes and dislikes . . . This of course tends to increase his popularity . . . The public prefers the chap who tells 'em off to the man who forms a calm judgment . . . Mr. Roosevelt is better liked than Mr. Chief Justice Hughes . . . But the approach of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes commends itself to the reasonable man . . . The truth about Mr. Newman is that, again like Mr. Ervine, he has an essentially bourgeois mind . . . We wonder how either of them ever became interested in music or drama.

Anything but bourgeois is the mind of Francis Stuart, whose "Things to Live For" (Macmillan) he describes in a subtitle as "Notes for an Autobiography" . . . Mr. Stuart is a romantic, an adventurer, a mystic, a yea-sayer to life—these are his own terms . . . For him, living is best represented by the soldier in the front trench, crushed by a bombardment, unable to go forward or back, just hanging on . . . He's all for opening one's arms wide and taking what life has to give.

What are his things to live for? . . . So far as they are manifested outwardly, they seem to consist of writing, horse-racing and visiting Lourdes . . . It must be confessed that to the common man there is something vague in his aspirations . . . It is presumably the Celt in him . . . If you were puzzled by "Pigeon Irish," "The Colored Dome" and "Try the Sky," you will find here further bewilderment, and yet some explanation . . . Mr. Stuart by his own confession makes himself the hero of his novels . . . So if you liked his novels you will undoubtedly like his autobiography.

Jacket Design for the New Edition of Mary Ellen Chase's "Uplands" (Little Brown).

Puppeteer Vagabonds

Puppets Into Scotland, by Walter Wilkinson. London: Geoffrey Bles. 5s.

PUPPETS TO WALTER WILKINSON, one is quite sure after reading his delightful book, are what the flute was to Oliver Goldsmith. They give him an excuse for traveling. They make friends for him on the way. They afford him an outlet for his talent. They help to cover expenses and they provide him with material for book after book. His wanderings hitherto have taken him to various parts of England. This time they lead him across the border, and into the Lowlands, where he camps in the shelter of farms that dot the moors and hills and countryside so familiar to Scott and Hogg and Carlyle and Christopher North.

There is a certain amount of discomfort in a camping tour of this kind. It rains. It must, to keep up the tradition. And the tent drips, and the grass is soggy, and the tempest blows, and the peep-show must be pushed uphill, and over stony ground, and only the author and "Winifred," whose patience on occasion is obviously tried severely, provide the motive power for the combined show and "house on wheels." For the author—"Winifred" reminds him—has spoken contemptuously about automobiles and buses and such like "contraptions." March they must, on "shank's naggy." But the joy of it! A misty, wet wind? It is but color to the artist.

In an experience of this character there is just enough adventure to whet the appetite of office and classroom. So it is no surprise to find the show joined in its later stages by an American professor, who finds a buoyant joy in harnessing himself to the shafts of the "Old Encumbrance" and tramping along with these delightful literary vagabonds.

One might be misled by a book like this into the erroneous conclusion that it is fugitive writing. It concerns everyday people, everyday events. It touches the Ettrick shepherd lightly, the wizard of Abbotsford briefly, but it cannot, in the hands of such a master, fail to cast a glamour over everything it deals with. For the glamour is in the writer. He sees everything through the eyes of a lover of nature. He revels in the sea, the sky, the green fields. He prefers the by-road to the broad highway.

Writing of an evanescent kind this book is not. It recreates the atmosphere of the Lowlands as few writers have done in recent years: If the author barely reveals the charm of Tibbie Shiels Inn, he lingers long enough to drink in the grandeur of St. Mary's Loch. If he tells little about the puppets and what they played, he tells much about the audiences who came to see them. He records the opinions of ordinary folk on social and industrial questions. Philosopher and friend, tramp and aristocrat, it matters not whom he meets, something interesting results.

W. W. C.

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Of the Old School

James Lane Allen and the Genteel Tradition, by Grant C. Knight. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $2.50.

BORN IN 1849, near Lexington, in the heart of the gracious Bluegrass region of Kentucky, James Lane Allen grew up to become the interpreter of his native plateau to the Atlantic seaboard, as Bret Harte had revealed California, and George W. Cable old New Orleans. Allen attended Kentucky University, from which he was graduated in 1872, taught school in his native State for a few years, took his M. A. from his alma mater in 1877, and in 1884 published his first article in Joseph B. Gilder's new periodical, The Critic.

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From then on he devoted himself exclusively to writing, producing in the next 40 years a score of books, all but three of which have Kentucky for their scene. His "Kentucky Cardinal," published in 1894, brought him acclaim from both sides of the Atlantic, and "The Choir Invisible," 1897, his greatest popular and financial success. From 1897 until he passed on in 1925, his popularity steadily waned until today this writer who, according to his biographer, was once ranked as second to Hawthorne is known to the postwar generation only as the author of a novel they have heard of but rarely read—"The Choir Invisible."

* * *

Mr. Knight does not claim first, perhaps not even second, rank for Allen as a writer, but he does think Allen has been overly depreciated by a generation which has recoiled violently from the Genteel Tradition of which the Kentuckian is one of the last important representatives. Mr. Knight pleads with us to see Allen's work with sight free from the prejudices engendered by our reaction from the fashions of Allen's generation, to give him the admiration his courage and accomplishment deserve. It is not easy for us to do this. Allen was a man we can respect but hardly like. Mr. Knight doesn't really like him himself; say what he will, his imaginative sympathies are not with Allen the man.

Allen was an artist, of that there can be no question, but the qualities that made him hard to like as a man—his vanity, conceit, lack of humor, readiness to anger over trifles, querulous sensitiveness, lack of appetite for living, incapacity for friendship, to say nothing of love—made him a writer fundamentally lacking in creative power: his was the essayist's, not the novelist's gift. Like his much greater contemporary George Moore, his genius was lyrical, not dramatic, and, again like Moore, he was at his best not in writing of the relation of man to man, but in the relation of man to nature. Sensitive to the currents of foreign literature in his day, some of whose influences he introduced into American fiction, he wrote of the conflict of love and honor or duty in a feminine style replete with carefully contrived cadences, overembellished with metaphors sentimental from lack of thought and conviction.

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The greatest value of this biography for the general reader lies in the portrait that Mr. Knight has drawn from the biographical sources and his study of Allen's books, a portrait that makes the man a much more complex and interesting personality than any of the characters in his own stories and novels. Mr. Knight has thoroughly digested his sources; he writes simply and effectively, his point of view is temperate and sensible; his scholarship enables him to pose his figure against a fully-sketched-in background of the contemporary American literary scene.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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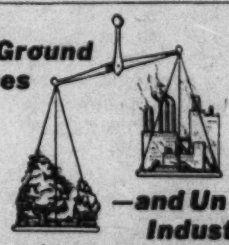

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Mr. Massingham Speaks of Man's Need of the Land

Through the Wilderness, by H. J. Massingham. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 15s.

THE THEME OF THIS BOOK is, in general, man's need of the land; in particular, the return of the tide of English population from town to country. Pressed by the machine into the large towns at the beginning of the industrial revolution, the countryman lost his arts, his crafts, his century-old communal life, his engrained acceptance of nature and a tradition which Mr. Massingham thinks came straight from the peaceful Cretan culture. In three generations the country has been materially and spiritually drained, so that, in 20 years, English land may not be cultivated at all. And this, when the alternative life which the machine offers has proved to be rotten. For man has been unable to convert the machine from an end to a means. War has become an imminent threat and is even half consciously desired by a world which is suicidal because values have been machined out of it. Thus we may summarize Mr. Massingham's diagnosis; and the remedy? If there is any solution at all, he says, it is not in economics or politics. It must be spiritual.

What is this spiritual solution of Mr. Massingham's? This is a hard question to answer. One does not know whether he himself is clear about it. He has a kind of evangelical pessimism, a harassed and tortured expectation of finding clues to a creed in the recent discoveries of archaeology. But if his conclusions are not precise they have one very definite characteristic or manifestation. He regards the Englishman's often pathetic and destructive flight from town to country as an attempt once more to get into what is vaguely called a rhythmic relation with nature. He builds his wretched bungalows, spreads a pink rash of ugliness over once harmonious country, disfigures beautiful villages with unsightly "ye olde" villas, in the satisfaction of an instinct which the machine has brutalized. The movement is the expression of a nostalgia more profound than he often knows and Mr. Massingham does not stand aside and denounce him for his vandalisms. For Mr. Massingham too, as he admits, is part of the landward movement and, maybe, as sentimentally. The difference is that Mr. Massingham has a definite consciousness of what he is doing and of how he should do it.

The early pages of the book describe how he looked for a site for a house and how and why he built it. It came to stand at last in sight of the Chilterns in that pan of typical southern English country, undramatic but subtle in quality, which lies more than halfway between London and Oxford. It is land which still retains relics of ancient rural feeling. The Icknield Way, that grass-grown road down which the Phoenecian tin may have been borne, skirts it. From his window and his garden he could contemplate the scene, day by day growing into it; and not only by contemplation, but by daily converse and contact with the people who had been rooted in the place for centuries, by his observations of plants and birds and by feeling the ever-varying impress of the sun and rain and wind of the changing seasons upon his sensibility.

As time went by he pushed his way to the horizons, exploring the limits of his territory, finding where he stood in relation to a larger scale which was not only topographical but historical. His ethnological and archaeological interest led him to the primitive past. He followed the remote England of the Icknield Way, saw Stonehenge, examined the avenue of shaped stones at Avebury and stood upon megalithic barrows. Mr. Massingham's journeys were conducted in a spirit different from that fervent and romantic one which blew out the chests of our prewar Bellocs; the quest was scientific. He got down once as far south as Portland Bill and saw the swannery at Abbotsbury —now threatened by fighting planes which are marking down the still unspoiled solitudes of England for target practice—and he returned to reflect upon the immense detail the country offers to the man of tortured consciousness.

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When written, such experiences and observations make a minutely woven spiritual autobiography; and after some overelaborate writing at the beginning and despite a certain aridity and lack of the genial in its temper, the book gathers a pained but sober impressiveness. It concludes with an examination of Cretan culture—and one, I gather, not altogether orthodox—and this apparent irrelevance is induced into harmony with his general view of life by the view that the Cretans "brought into the world, or inherited from the unconscious simplicity, the roving freedom and natural kindliness of primitive man, the spirit which, for want of a better word, I call liberal." The neolithic and Early Bronze Ages were not progressive—that word is anathema to Mr. Massingham—but they were peaceful and domesticated. Primitive man was not a race of savage warriors. On the contrary the later warriors destroyed civilization.

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Mr. Massingham throughout the book raises large questions and it is impossible to go into them here. With his main view, for example, that man must retrace his steps, there will not be general agreement. Again, the question of the return to the country is one which with advantage he could have expanded at the expense of other material. One must distinguish, for example, between a return to the land and a return to smaller communities. Again, the machine has destroyed one kind of craftsmanship but it has made another. There is a very satisfying craft of making machines. And will the elaboration of a technique of flight help us? Mr. Massingham's own beneficial reclusion has, after all, an economic basis. But these and other matters must be left to the reader of this stimulating book. Its photographs of English country are original and beautiful.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Plight of a Negro Liberal

Black Reconstruction, 1860-1880, by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $4.50.

THIS IS AN HONESTLY prejudiced book, for which the word propaganda is too cheap and too shallow. Professor Du Bois writes with a passion explicable not only by his birth and upbringing— he was born in Great Barrington of Negro, French and Dutch blood, and received his Ph. D. in history at Harvard—but by the world-wide reaction against the liberal faith which he shares with so many of his generation among white men. Perhaps the deepest of Professor Du Bois's feelings are those of resentment and rebellion natural to a superior member of a race kept down by unyielding caste distinctions. But throughout this book it is evident that he shares the desires for justice, for democracy, for free discussion, for gentlemanly competition among individuals, for dispassionate search for scientific truth which was the creed of nineteenth-century liberals like Mill. He will not, if he can help it, repay white scorn with Negro hatred. On the whole, he succeeds. The book is wistful rather than truculent.

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Professor Du Bois's main thesis displays to the full the disappointed idealist. The failure of American democracy to make the Negro a full partner in American civilization is to him the crucial point in the present world crisis of democracy. A coalition of northern industrialism and revived planter agrarianism in the South, aided, it is true, by the shortsighted indifference of northern laboring men to the fate of their Negro brothers, put an end in 1876 to the promising experiment fostered by Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens and made possible the rise of that American plutocracy which brought the world to its present plight. Because Sumner and Stevens were repudiated in America, Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin now rule in Europe. To put the thing thus simply is perhaps to do injustice to Professor Du Bois. But it is clear that much of his thinking is on a plane of abstraction and emotion (the two frequently go together), which leads him to grandiose and not very sensible conclusions.

The detail of the book is much better. Professor Du Bois is a trained scholar as well as a brilliant journalist and neither profession wholly submerges the other. He has made good use of a mass of secondary material, from which he has drawn facts no future American should overlook, as James Ford Rhodes, for instance, overlooked them. The long, well-nourished chapter on reconstruction in South Carolina brings forth much evidence that the postwar government of that state was by no means a compound of Negro ignorance and carpet-bagger corruption. A careful narrative of federal legislation is followed by a detailed study of the various southern states from 1860 to 1880, always from the point of view of Negro welfare.

* * *

With Professor Du Bois's protest against the vulgar attitude that Negroes are subhuman beings incapable of any form of self-rule, most educated opinion—even in the South—would today agree. Occasionally, however, Professor Du Bois writes as if eighteenth century formulae about equality were facts rather than ideals. White men and Negroes do differ in more than the color of their skins. The scientific study of those differences is the task of anthropology and sociology, neither of which science is yet in a position to be final about race characteristics. For the political thinker and the moralist, the notions actually held by most white men are the inescapable facts with which they must work. The historian must say that Sumner's plan of reconstruction failed, not indeed necessarily because the Negroes were racially unfitted for self-government, but because several million white men had the opinion that Negroes were unfitted for self-government. An opinion useful to a large group of people is hardly to be successfully undermined even by scientific proof of its erroneousness.

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One final reflection arises from a reading of this book. Is there any sense in saying that truth arises from the contradiction of opposites? Would a reader ignorant of both sides, an educated Englishman perhaps, be able to arrive at sound conclusions if he read Professor Du Bois along with Rhodes and Burgess, who in general say just the opposite of what Professor Du Bois says about carpet-baggers, scalawags, Negroes and radicals of 1867? It would be comforting to believe some such common-sense rendering of the Hegelian dialectic of thesis, antithesis and new, better synthesis. In a sense, our Englishman might well be nearer right than the extremists whose books he read But there are disturbing difficulties. Can anyone maintain that any useful biological theory could be arrived at by trying to reconcile the late William Jennings Bryan and Mr. H. G. Wells on evolution? There is no mean between certain opinions, and the Negro question, alas, seems unlikely to be solved by easy compromises.

CRAN BRINTON

Legend of Old Crete

King Minos of Knossos, by B. Cyril Windeler. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75.

IN "KING MINOS OF KNOSSOS," B. Cyril Windeler gives us poetic drama in the classical manner. The three acts are prefaced by the regulation argument, which informs us that "King Minos of Knossos, King of Crete and the Isles of the Green Seas, has been warned by the priesthood to banish his son Khalis, who has turned from the old established worship of the great Minoan Mother Goddess in her capacity of Snake Goddess or ruler of the underworld, perceiving the deeper, eternal truths that lay beyond the superstitions and sacrifices which have grown up about her cult. The King fears to offend the Goddess and lay himself open to her retribution, but fears also that once banished from the island his son may attract a following that will rise against him and spread the heresy. He decides upon compromise—to keep his son a prisoner in the palace and send away another, secretly, in his place thus to obtain the best of both worlds. His ruse is discovered and the dénouement follows."

The author further explains, in the argument, the esoteric significance of the play. "The figure of Minos represents man; king of his lower mind, his emotional and physical forces, yet holding back a prisoner and unwilling to let go forth the spiritual forces within him, conceived by his own aspirational intellect and represented in the play by the figure of the son Khalis." Another character, Ishama, personifies beauty allied to spirit; and a lieutenant and a captain symbolize the white and black brethren.

The action takes place in a paved courtyard of the Palace at Knossos, Crete, during the evening, night and morning just before the calamitous incident upon which the drama hangs.

"King Minos of Knossos" contains no particularly moving passages, but there is a certain amount of beauty to be found in its pages, and this, combined with the poetic sincerity of the whole, makes up for the lack of dramatic interest. Mr. Windeler's meter is inconsistent, but withal, he occasionally strikes a very high note, and it is evident that he has devoted much time to research, in an effort to provide genuine atmosphere for this legend of a royal city of ancient Crete. It must also be said that he has a fine feeling for words, which although not manifesting great originality is nevertheless pleasing in effect.

S. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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..New England

(Continued from Page 9)

thought and Yankee practice which makes the New Englander a good pony rider through rough defiles in the land of hard times. But when the codes of conduct, the books of business ethics and the records of resources are all analyzed, it is found that Yankee Doodle's horsemanship is mostly due to mental equipoise resulting from New England's long habit of facing facts as a unit, and its tendency to make the facts behave.

One finds this to be typical as he follows Yankee Doodle through the ups and downs of the business trail. And as the shaggy old pony which has served the region so long and well labors up the rise toward the promised oats of prosperity, an answer to the "why" of New England stability grows apparent in the manner its rider leans forward, looking ahead.

A conclusion reached by most persons who have studied the trail and the rider grows lucid: Yankee Doodle rides well because he thinks well, and because, generally speaking, all his members agree with his thinking. Through many trials the region has worked out a formula for meeting all manner of emergencies—a formula which the majority of its people accept. The formula consists of morality, conservatism, courage and thrift. Get 8,000,000 persons or thereabouts agreeing on such elementals and depression begins to lift. Thus, sometimes, as he slowly rides along, Yankee Doodle indulges in speculation.

"If less than 8,000,000 persons can move a depression ever so little by thinking like Americans together," he ruminates, "what would happen if something like 124,000,000 persons began thus to think in unison?"

Words in Palestine

Palestine has just produced a book of the 2017 most important Jewish words, as a guide to child education.

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Following in the footsteps of a few German and a number of American research workers, Dr. E. Rieger, who has been investigating the question, has now discovered what words the average child uses and should know how to use to get on in daily life.

..Hurst

(Continued from Page 10)

have three canvases hanging in my mental gallery before which I occasionally tiptoe. I think I will some day write that trilogy on the great American comedy. I seem to be waiting for tomorrow, but I think that I have a right to consider that my life is in the future. If I had lived in less tumultuous years I think that I might have written those three books by now, but as it is I am sure that it is wise to wait for perspective."

At the present time she is not attempting these or any other books, but taking a year for the writing of short stories.

Because Miss Hurst has been unusually active for an author in following women's interests and actually working for and with them, I asked her what she thought of women's organizations.

Her reply was: "No thinking woman can look at the picture of women since they got the vote without sinking at the heart. Too many women's organizations still seem a kind of superficial bridge-playing. Some women join them to do constructive social work, but to other women they afford a valid reason for absence from home, or for getting one's name into favored columns of the newspaper, or for satisfying the human longing for praise and achievement.

"Women fundamentally are stuck in the mud of the ages. This man's world has not yet made a place for them. They have not learned how to think and organize collectively. They are individually disorganized thinkers trying to organize.

"Women have not yet taken their place equally with men in business and the professions. Writing was a respectable indoor pursuit for women before they were politically emancipated. But even here, in my opinion, and I regret to say it, women's work has been subordinate to that of men in its collective value.

"But after all we are dealing with the evolution of a sex. You can't look at a child of four and just wish it into being ten. Biology and geology are slow-moving processes, and as I watch the conscientiousness and desire of women to achieve I think it is not too much to hope that ultimately we will reap the harvest.

"Indeed, for all human beings it is a little as though we had been living in a house of 20 rooms with only one window open and that on the ground floor. I dare to believe that in time we shall get at least 18 windows open."

It was not a window but a door which opened to let the interviewer out, but not without the making of another engagement for dinner, when, said Miss Hurst, "we will just play—and do no work at all—unless, of course you would like to explore—"

..The "Great Unpaid"

(Continued from Page 4)

an entirely unpaid magistracy. No doubt, under occasional political pressure or through lack of information, a certain number of magistrates have been appointed who are not in quality all that they might be—occasionally a pretentious or bumptious person emerges. But, on the whole—and I am writing the day after speaking to a conference of magistrates—the standard is satisfactory.

I should add that we have three national organizations which are doing good work in the magisterial world. The first is the Magistrates' Association, which meets every year in the Guildhall in London and is addressed by the Lord Chancellor (who is at the head of the official system of the country), and other judges of the High Court, and representatives of the Home Office, which has to do with prisons and the prosecution of offenders. Then there is the Howard League for Penal Reform, which has an enlightened program; and the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency; also the Probation Society.

In addition to his judicial duties, a country magistrate is called upon by his neighbors to sign documents. Most of the calls I have are made with a view to my certifying claims for exemption from vaccination on the ground of conscientious objection.

A magistrate has still powers to act alone. He can, for example, remand in custody. There are also some small penalties he can inflict and he can commit to a lunatic asylum.

The modern idea is that a justice of the peaceship should not be looked upon so much as an honor—it is still a distinction—as an opportunity for social service and serious study. A larger and larger proportion of magistrates realizes that their work must be done in the light of new conceptions of criminal psychology and with a feeling of responsibility toward offenders. A committee of magistrates regularly visits the prisons. We have also a Prisoners' Aid Society.

Powers much beyond those of country or small town benches of magistrates are possessed by the London police magistrates. They are picked men of great experience, and more than one of them has written a book of importance. From a visit to these courts one gets an insight into English mentality in different classes. On every visit I make myself I find myself encouraged in my belief that the social development during the last few generations has been remarkable and is of good augury for the future.

I should add that in all I have written I have referred to English conditions and practice. There is an unpaid magistry in Scotland, but the legal systems of England and Scotland are very different.

Mark Twain Did Not

When Samuel Clemens, the beloved Mark Twain, was once a guest at the White House during the Cleveland Administration, he produced his calling card, on which was written, "He did not," above his name. Showing this to Mrs. Cleveland, he gravely asked her if she would sign her name below this somewhat ambiguous little statement. She demurred. What, she wanted to know, did he not? She certainly must know what he did not do before she would sign her name. He implored her to do so, and promised to tell her the reason after she had written her name on his card. Hesitatingly, she wrote, "Frances F. Cleveland," and then demanded to know *now* what he did not do.

He explained that as he was leaving home that cold, snowy day his wife had called out, "Don't wear your arctics in the White House!" No less a person than the First Lady was to be witness to the fact that he had been mindful of Olivia's decree.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Instead of the Blue Eagle . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article "Instead of the Blue Eagle" by Nelson B. Gaskill, appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 19, provides much to think about. One appreciates the author's attempt to console us for the loss of the NRA but at the same time one does question some of the arguments put forth.

The opening paragraphs of the article are devoted to proving the NRA unpopular and economically unsound. The intent of the article is to prove that while the NRA as we knew it has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court, its purposes can be achieved now, by proper legal procedure.

The author interprets the real objective of the NRA as a more "equitable allocation of income as spending power between capital and labor," and suggests that this could be accomplished by the taxation of profits, providing lower rates to those industries which share their profits with their employees. It is difficult to see how this would provide a basis for collective bargaining in the joint interest of capital and labor. It would seem as though labor would have no voice in the argument. It would remain a matter of employer's choice. It might be recalled that the abolition of child labor accomplished by the NRA had no relation to the "equitable allocation of income, etc." In addition to the remuneration employees receive, the conditions under which men are forced to work are a concern of governments. The real import of the Supreme Court's decision is just hinted at in the article, namely, that this concern regarding the welfare of its working people is the responsibility of the state and not of the Federal Government.

Is it to be considered that the author's suggestion of a Federal Profit Tax would provide all that the NRA attempted in working out the problem of wages and working hours?

If a Canadian may be permitted to appraise the NRA we would say that it was born in an hour of national crisis. It grew, perhaps, to proportions its originators never intended for it. It has had two classes of opponents, those who chafed at its regulation of evil practices, and those who believed that business operates to greater advantage for all without government interference. Those who supported it, were the large group of people who were directly benefited by its protective clauses regarding wages and working hours.

It would seem that the national problem requires an aid to settlement. Working conditions must be improved, and a living found for the army of unemployed. That the Chamber of Commerce was in sympathy with the principles of the NRA was indicated by its declaration to its members, that wages and working hours, as the codes set up, should be retained as far as possible.

The ends aimed at by the NRA are desirable. Instead of the Blue Eagle, profit tax and profit sharing, and an example to state governments, might bring about the desired results. It does seem, though, that Mr. Roosevelt is wise to retain the NRA organization, to gather data as to its value to the nation. It may be that the people of the United States must decide whether federal control of certain phases of intrastate commerce should be made constitutional. Unity of action from a national standpoint has been achieved in other countries by far from democratic procedure. It is possible that the Constitution will have to be amended. If this is done then the good in the NRA can be utilized.

It is wise to point out the legal errors which led the NRA to an impasse, and while, also, Mr. Gaskill is not in accord with the economics of the NRA he is in sympathy with its motives. If in the perplexing problem of adjustment of wages and working hours employer and employee could measure their actions by the simple "golden rule," this attitude would hasten the solution.

WINSTON OGILVIE
Ottawa, Ontario.

* * *

Women as Heads of State . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

If Queen Victoria, or Elizabeth, or the Catherines of Russia, could read the article in your Magazine Section of July 3, "Shall a Woman Be President," they might well marvel at democracy's backwardness as compared with monarchy, in granting supreme political power to women.

Miss Taylor's thesis appears to be that the time is not yet ripe—and may not be for two or three more decades—to justify election of a woman to the seat filled with more or less discomfort by Washington's successors. My answer would be in four words—"Depends on the woman."

To be sure, monarchy exalted the supposedly superior male, and in theory at least, democracy wipes out this misconception. But monarchy in practice actually opened the door for powerful queens, while democracy so far has not produced one chief of state.

The world desperately needs in government the honest, peace-loving, practical, thrifty managerial ability of womanhood at its best. The mess made by male "statesmen," notably in the international field, offers little to commend the postponement of at least a tryout for women in highest office.

To this point Miss Taylor's article agrees on fundamentals. Her hesitation seems to arise from the inability of women to "fit themselves into" a man-made political, diplomatic and economic world. This point of view, coming from a woman, is admirable modesty, but seems to me to lean over backwards and actually to hide the real issue.

When, under the man-made system of monarchy (often run from behind the scenes by women) a queen found herself suddenly holding the supreme scepter, she had no time to wonder whether the previous training of women in general fitted her for state responsibilities. Victoria, who reigned alone, then married and came to lean on Albert's judgment, had this to say after her beloved consort had passed on:

"I am *determined* that *no one* person—may *he* be ever so good or ever so devoted among my servants—is to lead or guide or dictate to *me*. I know *how he* (Albert) would disapprove of it . . . Though miserably weak and utterly shattered, my spirit rises when I think *any* wish or plan of his is to be touched or changed, or I am to be *made to do* anything."

Such an independent spirit, such a will to do in spite of male advisers or meddlers, proves that women in all ages are actually fitted for duties of statecraft.

Again, "It all depends on the woman." Catherine II was by no means exemplary. She and other queens often outdid the men in intrigue. But this very fact proves women are never far behind men in using the current political or economic devices, however much we men flatter ourselves on our exclusive knowledge and capabilities. If I were called on to vote for a woman for President of the United States, my judgment would be based entirely on her fitness, so far as it could be determined. The general thesis advanced by Miss Taylor would not, and I think should not, influence my decision.

R. F. HALL
Brookline, Mass.

Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway

SUNSET BESIDE THE ST. LAWRENCE
Quebec's Buildings Form an Interesting Silhouette Against the Evening Sky, as Seen From Lævis, Across the River.

Over Editor's Desk

This Week's Contributors . .

MARC T. GREENE is a world traveler who has recently returned from an extended visit to South America, where he was much impressed by the present and by the potentialities of the Argentine. His "Old Ways in the South Seas" appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section last Jan. 16.

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent. Among other articles which he has contributed to the Weekly Magazine Section have been "Votes for Frenchwomen!" (April 3), and "If France Goes Fascist" (Jan. 30).

J. W. ROBERTSON SCOTT is himself a Justice of the Peace and a County Councilor in England. He is the founder and editor of a unique quarterly magazine, The Countryman, which goes all over the world.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS of the Monitor's Boston staff is a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. His last article for the Weekly Magazine Section, "Is There Life on the Planets?" appeared March 20.

JOHN R. MARCY is a Hollywood journalist who claims the distinction of never having written any movie gossip from that film capital.

LEWIS REX MILLER is a member of the Monitor's Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. He was former Monitor correspondent in Paris and Geneva. His most recent article in the Weekly Magazine Section was "Imperialism Comes Back to Europe," in the July 24 issue.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff. He has written a number of articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was "Canada's Fair Deal," appearing last May 15.

MARJORIE SHULER, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, adds another to her series of literary portraits of prominent women.

MERITA MILLS is a member of the editorial staff of the Beaumont Journal, Beaumont, Texas.

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HERONS ON THEIR NEST
A Spring Scene in the Vingt'une Islands.

Retreat of the Spoonbill

SPATTERED LIKE OVERSIZED pancakes on a little bay in east Texas are the Vingt'une Islands, last retreat of one of North America's rarest bird specimens—the roseate spoonbill.

Four years ago, through the efforts of an ex-tent show player, the three little islands were designated as a federal bird sanctuary by the Government. Pitifully few then, the proud and curiously beautiful spoonbills took a new lease on life. Today 5000 of them live on the islands, along with thousands of snowy egrets, great blue herons, black-crowned night herons and American egrets.

Throughout the country naturalists and ornithologists recognize this spot 70 miles from Beaumont, Texas, as the home-sweet-home of the largest known colony of this gorgeous bird. They would give a pretty penny for one glimpse of that colony swishing excitedly into the blue sky as the small launch from the mainland gently approaches the islands. Ten miles across a placid bay one goes, and then suddenly is in the midst of a world of beating wings, whimpering baby birdlets, hundreds of eggs, and thousands of birds, birds, birds.

* * *

Precisely why the roseate spoonbill has chosen this place for his nesting is not known. Out of nowhere he comes each spring season and there he stays until his young are ready to migrate. Then they disappear. Overnight the islands become deserted, and sea captains, putting into the ports of Beaumont or Houston, sometimes report that they have seen such birds as far south as Patagonia.

The white spoonbill itself is not a rare bird, breeding prolifically in India, the Red Sea islands, South Africa, Holland, and Spain. But the roseate spoonbill, indigenous to North America alone, is a rare branch of the family. The full-grown bird is about 32 inches long. Its wings and underparts are a delicate shell-pink. Plumes of the lower foreneck, lesser wing-coverts, upper and under-tail coverts are rich carmine, as are the shafts of the wing and tail feathers. The head is a yellowish green and bare of feathers, the legs are red and the flat duckbill is orange. With her peculiar flair for gaining harmony by contrast, nature has gathered these vivid colors together to make the roseate spoonbill one of birddom's handsomest specimens.

A few years ago their splendid feathers almost caused extinction of the family. Souvenir seekers eagerly bought beautiful fans made from the plumage. They were hunted, slaughtered, crowded from the shores of the mainland. Books about birds came to speak of the roseate spoonbill as "practically extinct."

Then someone discovered that the crowded acreage of Vingt-'une Islands had welcomed them into its scrubby folds. It was their last frontier.

The natives call the islands Van Toon, an Americanized spelling of Vingt'une which is colloquial French for 21. Legend has it that a French ship was wrecked on the shoals of the bay long ago: the restless sailors, during their enforced stay on the largest island, played the game of cards called "21," thereafter referring to the group of islands as Vingt'une. Another story is that at one time there really were 21 little islands scattered over the shallow bay. Some of these have disappeared now, though there are still more than a dozen left. The largest three, which constitute the bird sanctuary, have an area of ten, three and two acres.

* * *

One feature, which probably proved particularly enticing when the spoonbills were anxiously hunting a home, is the lack of all animal life. Surrounded as they are by salt water, no snakes, rats or other like destroyers can reach the islands. Therefore the birds lay their eggs wherever they please with no fear of marauders.

One day back in 1930, chased to this far corner of Texas by the depression, Roy Friddell and his little "flicker" tent-show settled down at Anahuac. Mr. Friddell, a born lover of the great outdoors, really didn't mind so much the adversities of fortune, since they gave him time to putter about the fishing reefs which have made Trinity Bay famous. It was Friddell who first became vitally interested in the roseate spoonbills' fate. He recognized that their numbers were dwindling dangerously. A member of the National Audubon Society, he convinced that body that the birds should be given complete protection during the important mating-nesting season of four months a year. So the society engaged him as warden in 1932. Now a $500 fine is levied on any person discovered molesting Friddell's charges.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 birds of half a dozen varieties live in uninterrupted bliss on the Vingt-'une Islands. It is impossible to describe the merry, crowded confusion that exists on the sanctuary. If you will picture 10 or 12 canaries in a single, small cage you may get a slight idea of the situation.

* * *

From sunup until evening, the bird colony ranges through the sky, flying as far as 35 miles from home. But when the first shades of dusk begin to cloud the sun, back they wing.

The Government charges no fee for visiting the sanctuary, though its agents keep a fairly strict watch on all visitors, seeing to it that no eggs, baby birds or nests are taken away. During nesting season the little islands resemble a huge Easter egg party. Thousands of blue, white and pink eggs are scattered, helter-skelter, over the myrtle bushes. It is difficult to take two steps in the same direction without stepping on a just-hatched, deplorably ugly little spoonbill, heron or egret. The sun beats down on them unmercifully, but the babies seem to withstand its heat.

About the middle of August the birds will begin taking off for their mysterious journey southward. During the winter months the little Vingt'une Islands squat there in the bay quite desolate. Nobody comes or goes.

But suddenly one day in spring the horizon will be thick with flickering, flashing wings. Out of the clouds will come the roseate spoonbills and their friends, swooping down gladly and wearily on the pigmy islands.

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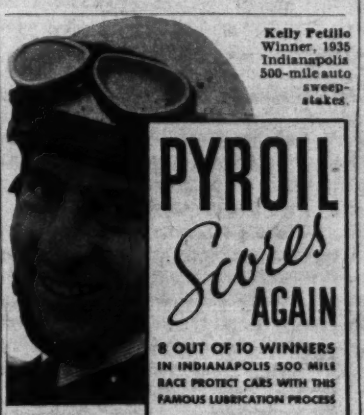

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